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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia. LXV. History of Ireland, Vol. I. By Thomas Moore, Esq. London, 1835, Longman and Co.

THE learned Rudbeck, see his *Atlantica* in four volumes folio, ascribes the building of an ancient temple in Sweden to one of the sons of Noah; and, after numerous pros and cons, cautiously expresses his suspicion that "it was probably the youngest son!" In the spirit of "the learned Rudbeck", Mr. Moore has begun his history sufficiently early, though he has only thought it necessary to commence regularly with the Celtic origin of the Irish, a thousand years before the Christian era. In the after discussions, however, he makes some amends for this antiquarian and national moderation, by a few references to the deluge and antecedent times; but nothing like the Welsh pedigrees, where Adam stands about the middle of the tree;—we mean the genealogical Tree, and not the Tree of Knowledge.

Under these circumstances, the first volume, which marks the accession of so popular a contributor to this monthly series, does not offer us much on which to exercise our critical propensities. Irish antiquities have often amazed and puzzled us; and having dealt with St. Patrick, Adamnan, Keatinge, Vallencey, Ledwick, Milner, O'Halloran, O'Connor, Betham, Lanigan, O'Brien, &c. &c. &c., we are less inclined to meddle with their dicta, as licked into a new and condensed form by their distinguished countryman. Suffice it to state, that the results of Mr. Moore's reading and investigation are principally that the Irish are of Celtic origin, and very early connected with the east, probably with Persia;—that their intercourse with the Phœnicians was also anterior and superior to that of Britain, and that the "Sacred Isle" was peculiarly famed and glorified;—that the round towers were fire temples; and that very considerable civilisation prevailed before authentic dates can be attributed to historical facts;—that letters and learning were cultivated by the first Druids; and that they were different from the Milesian or Scotic, as they were from the Belgic or Gaulic races;—that they were also different from the Welsh, who are of Pictish and Cimbric origin;—that Argyleshire was conquered by the Irish and the kings of Scotland, descended from them;—that the pretensions of Scottish writers are groundless forgeries, and Ossian a bit of a humbug;—that Christianity was introduced by reader means and in a purer system by St. Patrick, than into any other land; and that Ireland has been grievously oppressed and betrayed, almost ever since it sprang from the sea. Accounts of the Saints, and a good deal about the Paschal controversy, complete the volume.

As the author's design advances, we shall of course have subjects more fitted for comment and extract; but for the present we find ourselves limited in both respects.

"Whatever obscurity" says Mr. Moore,

"may hang round the history of the tribes that followed this first eastern swarm, and however opinions may still vary, as to whether they were of the same, or of a different race, it seems at least certain, that the Celts were the first inhabitants of the western parts of Europe; and that, of the language of this most ancient people, the purest dialect now existing is the Irish. It might be concluded, from the near neighbourhood of the two islands to each other, that the fortunes of Britain and Ireland would, in those times, be similar; that, in the various changes and mixtures to which population was then subject, from the successive incursions of new tribes from the east, such vicissitudes would be shared in common by the two islands, and the same flux and reflux of population be felt on both their shores. Such an assumption, however, would, even as to earlier times, be rash; and, how little founded it is, as a general conclusion, appears from the historical fact, that the Romans continued in military possession of Britain near four hundred years, without a single Roman, during that whole period, having been known to set foot on Irish ground. The system of Whitaker and others, who, from the proximity of the two islands, assume that the population of Ireland must have been all derived from Britain, is wholly at variance, not merely with probability, but with actual evidence. That, in the general and compulsory movement of the Celtic tribes towards the west, an island, like Ireland, within easy reach both of Spain and Gaul, should have been left unoccupied during the long interval it must have required to stock England with inhabitants, seems to the highest degree improbable. But there exists, independently of this consideration, strong evidence of an early intercourse between Spain and Ireland, in the historical traditions of the two countries, in the names of the different Spanish tribes assigned to the latter by Ptolemy, and, still more, in the sort of notoriety which Ireland early, as we shall see, acquired, and which could only have arisen out of her connexion with those Phœnician colonies, through whom alone a secluded island of the Atlantic could have become so well known to the world. At a later period, when the Belgic Gauls had gained such a footing in Britain, as to begin to encroach on the original Celtic inhabitants, a remove still farther to the west was, as usual, the resource of this people; and Ireland, already occupied by a race speaking a dialect of the same language—the language common, at that period, to all the Celts of Europe,—afforded the refuge from Gothic invasion which they required. It has been shown clearly, from the names of its mountains and rivers,—those unerring memorials of an aboriginal race,—that the first inhabitants of the country now called Wales, must have been a people whose language was the same with that of the Irish, as the mountains and waters of that noble country are called by Irish names. At what time the Belgæ, the chief progenitors of the English nation, began to dispossess the

original Celtic inhabitants, is beyond the historian's power to ascertain; as is also the question, whether those Belgæ or Fir-bolgs, who are known to have passed over into Ireland, went directly from Gaul, or were an offshoot of those who invaded Britain.

"There are grounds (he continues) for believing, also, that to the Phœnicians, and consequently to the Greeks, Ireland was known, if not earlier, at least more intimately, than Britain. * * * "Of the round towers (he says) the truth is, that neither then nor, I would add, at any other assignable period, within the whole range of Irish history, is such a state of things known authentically to have existed as can solve the difficulty of these towers, or account satisfactorily, at once, for the object of the buildings, and the advanced civilisation of the architects who erected them. They must, therefore, be referred to times beyond the reach of historical record. That they were destined originally to religious purposes can hardly admit of question; nor can those who have satisfied themselves, from the strong evidence which is found in the writings of antiquity, that there existed, between Ireland and some parts of the East, an early and intimate intercourse, harbour much doubt as to the real birthplace of the now unknown worship of which these towers remain the solitary and enduring monuments."

The Pagan Irish being held to observe a religious system peculiar to themselves, Mr. M. contends that their priests, druids, or magi, were also dissimilar from those of Britain; and inquires, as far as may be, into their language and learning. At a later period he discusses the Ogham characters and the Brehan laws. Meanwhile he glances over the bardic remains and fictions, and in a drier manner than we anticipated. "So intermixed (he observes) together are reality and fiction in the first records of most nations, and each, in passing through the medium of tradition, assumes so deceivingly the features of the other, that the attempt to distinguish between them is a task of no ordinary responsibility; more especially where national vanity has become interested in the result; or where, as in the case of Ireland, a far deeper feeling of wounded pride seeks relief from the sense of present humiliation and suffering, in such indistinct dreams of former glory." That early glory is certainly indistinct enough, but, perhaps, the more glorious on that account; for the incidents, with all the colouring of the author's patriotism and *amor patriæ*, are barbarous and repulsive. In a far other sense, the view opened by the historian into the interior of Ireland's politics at that moment,—the divided and factious state of her people, and the line of policy which, in consequence, the shrewd Agricola, as ruler of Britain, was preparing to pursue towards them,—is all of melancholy importance, as shewing at how early a period Irishmen had become memorable for disunion among themselves, and how early those who were interested in weakening them, had learned to profit by their dissensions. "One of their petty kings," says Tacitus, "who had

been forced to fly by some domestic faction, was received by the Roman general, and under a show of friendship detained for ulterior purposes. The plan successfully pursued by Cæsar towards Gaul, of playing off her various factions against each other, and making her own sons the ready instruments of her subjugation, would have been the policy, doubtless, of Agricola towards Ireland, had these ulterior purposes been put in execution. The object of the Irishman was to induce the Romans to invade his native country; and by his representations, it appears, Agricola was persuaded into the belief that, with a single legion, and a small body of auxiliaries, he could conquer and retain possession of Ireland. It would hardly be possible, perhaps, in the whole compass of history, to find a picture more pregnant with the future, more prospectively characteristic, than this of a recreant Irish prince in the camp of the Romans, proffering his traitorous services to the stranger, and depreciating his country as an excuse for betraying her. It is, indeed, mournful to reflect that, at the end of nearly eighteen centuries, the features of this national portrait should remain so very little altered; and that with a change only of scene from the tent of the Roman general to the closet of the English minister or viceroy, the spectacle of an Irishman playing the game of his country's enemies has been, even in modern history, an occurrence by no means rare. Offence has been taken by some Irish historians at the slur thrown, as they think, on the courage of their countrymen, by the hope attributed to the Roman general of being able to effect an easy conquest of Ireland. But they ought to have recollected that, more than a thousand years after, from the same fatal cause, internal disunion, a far smaller force than Agricola thought requisite for his purpose, laid the ancient Milesian monarchy prostrate at the feet of Britain.

We need not go through the Ossianic period. Con, of the hundred battles, was a fine fellow in his way, and seems to have bequeathed his appetite for fighting to his countrymen of every class, as Donybrook Fair has ever testified; and which is not even contradicted by the evidence of Daniel the great O, who would be ready enough to do battle, we dare say, had he not higher objects to aim at by an opposite course: for we cannot imagine an Irishman destitute of personal courage—he would be a *lusus nature*. But arrive we at St. Patrick, who we all know (*vide* ballad thereon) was a gentleman, and come of decent people. Mr. Moore declares that he was by no means born at Dumbarton, but near Boulogne, in France—not that there were so many English or Irish refugees in that quarter then, as in our day. Mr. M. also claims the celebrated Pelagius, the founder of the Pelagian heresy, as an Irishman; and asserts, that so far from his being a Briton, a native, as hitherto held, of Bangor, in Wales, he belonged to the monastery of Bangor, or rather Banchor, near Carrickfergus. We shall not meddle with the point, nor with the abridged memoirs of Bridget, Columba, and other saints, which seem chiefly reduced from Dr. Lanigan's work. Neither shall the dispute about Easter day occupy us: it was hardly worth the space bestowed upon it. Two or three extracts of a more literary and miscellaneous order shall conclude us.

Of the hero Cuchullin, Moore says, "With the fame of this Irish warrior modern readers have been made acquainted by that splendid tissue of fiction and forgery imposed upon the world as the Poems of Ossian, where, in one

of those flights of anachronism not infrequent in that work, he is confronted with the bard and hero, Oisín, who did not flourish till the middle of the third century.

"It is true this adoption and appropriation by the British Scots, of the songs and traditions of the Irish, had been carried on for ages before the period when it was so expertly turned to account by Macpherson; being the natural result of the intimate intercourse so long subsisting between the two countries. The original fragments, indeed, of Erse poetry, which formed the foundation of most of his epics, were, in fact, but versions of old Irish songs relating to the Fenian heroes, which, though attributed to the poet Oisín, were the productions of bards of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and, finding their way among the Highlanders of Britain, from the close connexion, between the two countries, came, in the course of time, to be adopted by them, both heroes and songs, as their own. The various adaptations and corruptions of the original ballads by which this process of naturalisation was effected, and the chieftains Finn, Oisín, Osgar, Cuchullin, Goll Mac-Morn, were all in the Erse songs converted into Highland heroes, have been pointed out by critics familiar with the dialects of both countries; and though some of the variations from the original ballads arose, doubtless, from the want of a written standard, there occur others—such as the omission, frequently of the name of Ireland, and of St. Patrick—which could have arisen from no other cause than a deliberate intention to deceive. In all such prepense modes of falsification, Macpherson improved boldly on his rude originals; though still with so little regard to consistency, as often to justify the suspicion, that his great success was owing fully as much to the willingness of others to be deceived, as to his own talent in deceiving."

"The close connection of this work of Macpherson with the History of Ireland, as well as of North Britain, at this period, and the false views which it is meant to convey of the early relations between the two countries, demand for it a degree of notice in these pages to which, as a mere work of fiction, however brilliant, it could not have any claim. Such notice, too, appears the more called for, from the circumstance of this fabrication forming but one of a long series of attempts, on the part of Scottish writers, to confound and even reverse the historical affinities between the two countries, for the purpose of claiming, as the property of Scotland, not only those high heroic names and romantic traditions which belong to the twilight period of Irish history we are now considering, but also the most distinguished of those numerous saints and scholars, who are known, at a later and more authentic period, to have illustrated our annals. This notable scheme, to which the community of the name of Scotia between the two countries afforded peculiar facilities, commenced so early as the thirteenth century, when, on the claim advanced by Edward I. to a feudal superiority over Scotland, it became an object with the people of that country to assert the independence of the Scottish crown, and when for the first time pretensions were set up by them to a scheme of antiquities of their own, partly borrowed from that of the parent country, but chiefly intended to supersede and eclipse it. The pretensions but faintly sketched out at that crisis, assumed, in the hands of succeeding chroniclers, a more decided shape; till at length, with the aid of the forged authorities brought forward by Hector Boece, an addition

of from forty to five-and-forty Scottish kings were at once interpolated in the authentic Irish list of the Dalriadic rulers; by which means the commencement of the Scottish kingdom in Britain was removed from its true historical date,—about the beginning, as we shall see, of the sixth century,—to as far back as three hundred and thirty years before the Incarnation. It is worthy of remark, too, that far more in political objects and designs than in any romantic or vain-glorious ambition, is to be found the source of most of these efforts on the part of the Scotch to construct for themselves this sort of spurious antiquity."

This is settling the Scotch antiquaries with a vengeance: it is enough to convince us of the correctness of Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan's opinions in the farce of *Love à la Mode*, that it was an ancestor of the O'Brallaghans who "went to Scotland and planted the whole country with his own hands."

We wish concord and happiness to his posterity in both isles, however descended; and with this wish bid the bard of Irish history—farewell.

The Reproving Angel; a Vision. By Catharine Grace Godwin, author of the "Wanderer's Legacy," "Sappho, a Dramatic Sketch," &c. London, 1835. Low.

WELL recollecting the pleasure which we derived four or five years ago from the perusal of the "Wanderer's Legacy" (reviewed in the *Literary Gazette* at the time of its publication), we took up the *Reproving Angel* with expectations of gratification, which have been disappointed in only one respect—the comparative brevity of the present poem. It evinces the same power of imagination, copiousness of diction, and facility of versification, as its predecessor; and it has a higher moral object:—

"There exists in human nature," Mrs. Godwin justly and ably observes in her preface, "a disposition to murmur at the disappointments and calamities incident to it, rather than to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings by which they are more than counterbalanced. This is a truth which few who candidly examine their own hearts, will refuse to admit. The fault is a serious one, but the remedy is simple and obvious; for as this proneness to discontent is generally the besetting sin of those who have the least excuse for its indulgence, they can have no difficulty in instituting a comparison between the grievances of which they complain, and the heavier afflictions of others, which must at once shew them the unreasonableness of their conduct. Let the habitual murmurer, who repines at every thwarted desire, and who is ready to curse God in his heart upon every visitation of bodily pain, have immediate recourse to this salutary expedient. Let him, if ocular demonstration be requisite to effect his moral cure, walk through the several wards of any of our national hospitals, or should that be impracticable, inspect the workhouse of his own parish, or any other asylum of the infirm, the aged, and the indigent, and his mind must be perverse, indeed, if he derive not benefit from such a lesson. The author of the following little poem has often found it necessary, in order to subdue the rebellious spirit in her own breast, to fix an 'inward eye' upon the miseries of her fellow-creatures. The thoughts and conclusions resulting from this imaginary contemplation of the sufferings of others, she has attempted to embody in the once favourite, and in the present instance not inappropriate, form of a Vision. The task (adds diffidently the fair author) has, however, proved too mighty for

her; the very amplitude of the field upon which she has rashly ventured, and the inexhaustible store of materials it affords, instead of diminishing difficulties, makes her only the more sensible of her own weakness and inability to turn such resources to good account. To lift the veil from the diversified aspect of human wo, requires a firm hand; to depict it adequately, a genius of the loftiest order. She has done no more than raise a single fold of the mysterious drapery, giving to view shadowy and transitory glimpses of that which lies beneath it."

Of the vigour and pathos with which this is done, we subjoin a few specimens:—

"A glorious form, with loftiest grace imbued,
Sinless as bright,"

appears to the poet,

"In the dead of night,
When gloomiest thoughts had peopled solitude;"
remonstrates with her on her repining at "fantastic griefs," and tells her that he is sent to convince her of her ingratitude by shewing her the various "depths of human suffering."

"In this wise spake he, and with instant power
His word accomplish'd. Suddenly I beheld
A vast dim chamber, where their final hour
Many did wait; some, death's assault repelled
With desperate struggles; others, faintly spell'd
Their gloomy sentence with an eye and mind
Calm'd by decay, lying like sere trees fall'd:
It was a nation's lazaret-house; design'd
For the last drear abode of outcast human-kind.

There reign'd, in horrible companionship,
Pangs elsewhere unimagined; side by side,
In ghastly contrast, Fever's parch'd lip
And burning brow, and plethora purple-eyed:
Forms in whose veins scarce flowed the vital tide;
And foul corruption sentient still with life.
There pale consumption droop'd, and gasp'd, and died;
While others, crippled by disease or strife,
Lay quivering in sick fear beneath the searching knife.

Methought a touch of earthly sadness shed
E'en holier beauty on the angel's brow,
As o'er each sufferer he his stately head
Bended in pity. Let thy heart avow,
Favourite of heaven! he cried, 'tho' frailty now
Look on these victims, strick'n and sore oppress'd,
Hast'ning to dust; of such, in sooth art thou,
Yet have thy lips no grateful prayer address'd
To God, that in great love spares thee such fearful test.

Chasten'd in spirit, through those halls of death
He led me then—each nerve, each fibre thrilled
In dreadful sympathy—yea, every breath
The thick air round with pestilence that fill'd.
Made mine wax feeble, while my heart was chill'd.
Onward we passed, until at length we came
Where madness sat, by strong coercion still'd
To moody silence, yet with eye of flame,
And drivelling idiocy, with passive listless frame.

And then we came before a mansion vast,
Yea, dark and huge as some gigantic tomb
Of other days, for endless Time amass'd:
Frowning it stood, in sunless, solemn gloom,
As if its sallow wings would hope for aye inhumed.

And it was even so. Those gates, whose strength
Before my wondrous guide like wax did yield,
Those blank, black walls in melancholy length,
An awful power, fatal to hope, did wield;
For there, in cells eternal night had seal'd,
The felon captives, they whose hideous fate
Calls up no sigh from hearts by horror steel'd,
Herded apart; despairing, desolate,
Link'd in the bonds alone of punishment and hate.

I saw a being bound me, couch'd on stone,
Whereon unlightedly straw and decay
By niggard charity was scantily thrown:
The flesh from those gaunt bones had shrunk away,
So that he look'd, as there outstretched he lay,
Like some worn skeleton, yet was he young
In years, and had been fair of feature—yea,
That haggard brow, where grizzled elf-locks clung,
Most blithe and bright had been earth's goodliest sons
among.

I thought he slept, and that some troubled dream
Was dealing with the slumberer,—moanings low,
And frequent starts convulsing him, did seem
Born of distempered visions, but that show
Was all deceptive; a far sterner foe
Than night-hag grim, conscience, that never slept,
Shook his worn nerves with many a frightful thro;
And fear within his brain a vigil kept,
While dews of dreaded death already o'er him crept.

Anon uproused, his blood-shot hollow eye
He turn'd towards a grating small, where fell
Glimmerings of twilight, dim and dubiously;
And heavy groans and sighs his breast did swell,

As if those gleams were ominous, or the knell
Of his last hour had sounded—then he clasp'd
His manacled hands, and slowly through the cell
Totter'd in giddy faintness—while he gasp'd
Some words, whose import will the sense but vaguely
grasp'd.

'Look on that form!' my immortal teacher cried,
'That death-doomed prisoner—none more piteous sight
Earth in her haunts of wretchedness doth hide:
Brief is his hour—when Morn, array'd in light,
Shall chase from out her pathways dusky Night.
His days will all be numbered—that spent frame
Writhing in mortal pangs, awhile shall fright
The gazing rabble—then, consigned to shame,
On Crime's black scroll alone shall live his blasted name.'

We regret that we cannot pursue our quotations; and, especially, that we must omit the fine contrast between the horrors of negro slavery, and the beauty of the sunny regions of which it is, or has recently been, the disgrace. By these successive exhibitions of human misery the poet's feelings are at length overpowered:—

"Oh spare! I cried—'my heart may not endure
Longer such test. Enough hath been forthshewn."

And "enough hath been forthshewn," we hope, in the foregoing passages (weakened as they are in their effect by being detached from the poem), to justify the praise with which we commenced our remarks. This is an age peculiarly distinguished for the number of its intellectual and highly-gifted women; and Mrs. Godwin is one of the brightest stars in the constellation.

Lieutenant Holman's Voyage round the World.
Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 473. London, 1835.
Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE continuation of this interesting work now before us is every way worthy of its extraordinary author. A charming introduction of a few pages opens to us his inmost feelings; and if any thing were wanted to secure our attention and regard, this simple and natural exposition of his position, in reference to the want of vision and the means of compensation, would eminently recommend his efforts not only to our notice but to our affection. The old proverb says, there are none so blind as those who will not see; and when we read these travels, we are almost inclined to reverse the maxim, and say, that none can see so well as those who are blind. Mr. Holman's useful intelligence for the merchant, his statistical accounts, and his valuable remarks in general, are quite equal to the enlightened voyager's usual information; and, then, the touches which spring from his particular circumstances give a variety and effect to the whole, which is extremely pleasing. There is no melancholy in his misfortune, but all kindness of heart, good humour, and contentment.

We set out at Johanna, one of the Cormoro group; visit Mohilla, another of them, and take part in the war; sail for Zangibar and examine the Seychelles; thence to the Mauritius, and make a tour of the island; depart for Ceylon, and remain there a season; and, after hunting elephants, like another Nimrod, pass on to Pondicherry, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, and China. The slang fellows about London cry, "go it ye cripple," "go it ye blind," would be no joke. But now for a few illustrations. At Johanna—

"The king and his prime minister came on board to breakfast with Captain Lyons, with whom they also wished to consult, respecting the best means to adopt for the purpose of reducing the rebellious citadel to submission. During the meal a curious incident occurred, which it may be worth while to record here, before I proceed to enter upon the graver business of the visit. A silver fork and spoon

having been placed for the king's use, were both declined by his majesty, who assigned the curious reason, that 'persons who had been to Mecca, were thenceforward forbidden to eat with any article made of silver.'"

At the Mauritius, speaking of the slaves, Mr. Holman says:—

"Thus it will be seen that the slaves in this dependency, are better fed, and do not work so hard, as the poorer peasantry in many parts of Europe; unfortunately, however, for mankind, there are selfish people in all parts of the world, and when such persons are allowed too much power over their fellow-creatures, they often indulge in cruelty and injustice; but this is not a reason for passing indiscriminate censure on the proprietors of slaves. The dispositions of Negroes are, of course, various, and very different, in many instances, from what they are represented; indeed, it is impossible for Europeans who have never lived among them, or had to depend on their labour for support, to form a just notion of the misery and torment they frequently occasion, even to the most indulgent masters; for if you pardon one offence, another will probably be committed the very next day, then a third, and a fourth; and thus the best quality in your nature (a repugnance to inflict pain) is the very one for which you suffer the most severely. This disposition to take advantage of those who are too good-natured to treat them with rigour, added to their laziness, and a constant desire to pilfer, forms the worst features of their character."

Of the Seychelles:—

"Rare and valuable shells have become scarce on the coast, and they consequently fetch very high prices. The shell of the sea-tortoise has always been a considerable article of export from these islands, and it is the most profitable article that many of the inhabitants have the means of procuring. When the female tortoise is about to lay her eggs, she creeps up the gentle acclivity of some sandy beach until she attains a height where her instinct tells her the waves of the sea do not reach; here she makes a hole with her flappers, and after depositing a number of eggs, commonly from ninety to one hundred, she covers them with sand and retires, leaving her progeny to be hatched by the piercing rays of the sun. Allowing an interval of a few days, she returns a second, and a third time, until she has completed her brood, and it is at this period the animal is taken, by coming upon her suddenly, and turning her on her back. About the year 1820, it was quite the rage to speculate in the rearing of the tortoise, but this has only succeeded in Poivre Island, where, I was informed, there were, at that time, upwards of one hundred full grown. The plan adopted for securing the young ones, is by searching for the places where the eggs have been deposited, and inclosing the spot with small sticks, so that immediately the young tortoises make their appearance above the sand, they may be removed to an enclosure made in shallow water for that purpose, and fed on fish, &c. The success of this plan, at Poivre Island, would induce us to believe that if an extensive bay could be inclosed so that the tortoises would not require feeding from the hand, they might be reared in great numbers, and prove a most profitable source of revenue. Tortoises are also taken at sea: the season for striking them being from July to December. The equipment of a canoe for this purpose, is as follows: three blacks to row, one to steer, and one in the bow to strike the tortoises, holding in his right hand a slender

wooden shaft, at the end of which is an iron point, to which is attached a cotton line several fathoms in length. The moment the tortoise feels himself wounded, he either starts a-head dragging the boat after him, or dives to the bottom, in hopes of obtaining shelter under the coral branches. The shell of the tortoise is divided into lamina in plates of from five to eight inches square, and the average price is between seven and eight dollars the pound. Green turtle are also taken in the above manner; but they are easily distinguished from the tortoise, the shell being perfectly smooth and not in scales. They are also about one third larger than the tortoise, with the head differently shaped, and generally of a darker colour."

We see here how our tortoise-shell combs are found: the following is another piece of natural history in Ceylon:—

"I breakfasted at the fort with Lieut. Dalgetty, part of which meal we were nearly deprived of, by a crow that flew in at the window; but it was fortunately saved by the timely entrance of a servant. These birds are so audacious, that all persons who desire to be secure from their marauding incursions must be very careful neither to leave doors nor windows open unwatched. When the natives are carrying home baskets of provisions on their heads, they are frequently attacked by a flock of these voracious birds, who pounce upon the contents: nor will they desist from the work of spoliation until the basket is set down, and they are literally driven away by the force of arms. These bold thieves plunder children still more mercilessly, actually snatching the food from their hands; and it is amusing to witness the art they use to dispossess a dog of a bone. No sooner has the animal laid himself down to enjoy his meal at leisure, than a predatory covey descend and hover over him: one more daring than the rest then alights beside him with the most unwelcome familiarity. The dog, startled and annoyed, suspends his labours, and growls out his displeasure, but, in vain, the crow advances with the self-possession of an invited guest; until, at last, the exasperated owner of the prize lets fall his bone, shews his teeth, and makes an indignant snap at the pertinacious intruder, who dexterously eludes the bite which he has so cunningly provoked, while, at the instant the dog's attention is diverted, another crow, who has been vigilantly watching the opportunity, seizes the coveted treasure, and bears it off in triumph!"

The annexed is a good companion story to the Thames Tunnel:—

"In the afternoon (says Mr. H.) I drove to the tunnel, which has recently been cut through a high hill of nearly solid rock. It is five hundred feet in length, situate on the line of road leading to Korne-galle, the capital of the Seven Korles, and the entrance is about two miles from Kandy. It does not appear that, in its present state, it can be used as a common thoroughfare, on account of the water which is constantly dropping from the roof; and to render it pleasant for passengers, it would be necessary to arch it with brick and cement, in like manner to the tunnel under the Thames. The Kandyans had an old proverb, which said, 'that their country would never be conquered until the Europeans bored a hole through one of the principal mountains that surround the capital,' which feat being considered impracticable, they had used to deem themselves secure from all foreign invaders; but now, regarding this tunnel as an accomplishment of

the ancient prophecy, they are, in some degree, reconciled to those whom they believe to have been their predestined conquerors."

It is quite delightful to accompany the author in his elephant, alligator, wild hog, and buffalo hunts. None enjoyed the sport more than he; and his details of his adventures are very entertaining. Among other things, he tells us—

"The Vedahs (a savage tribe inhabiting part of the country between Trincomalee and Galle) have a manner of killing elephants peculiar to themselves. They go out against the animals in great numbers, and drive a herd up a hill, when a few marksmen, provided with bows and arrows, the latter notched in the centre, steal close to the heels of their destined prey, and as the animal lifts its leg they discharge their arrows, endeavouring to hit the centre of the foot; when the unfortunate animal suddenly stamps on the ground from the pain, the arrow breaks off at the notch, and the head is left sticking in the flesh. Perfectly disabled by this agony, the animal is compelled to lie down, when a shower of arrows and other missiles speedily despatch him. These people are careful to select the tuskers, if possible, as it is for the tusks chiefly that the Vedahs hunt, for, although they eat the flesh of the elephant, they do not esteem it so highly as that of deer and hogs, which they have in abundance; and when they kill more animals than they require for immediate consumption, they preserve their store by cutting the flesh into slips, and, after drying it in the sun, they place it in the hollow trunk of a tree, and cover it with honey, which is soon attacked by swarms of ants in such multitudes as to form a crust, that in a short time grows dry and hard; this protects the meat from the external air, and preserves it most completely. * * *

"We set out," he mentions in the course of his hunting, "at daylight for another tank, in the supposition that the elephants in the vicinity of our last day's sport would be too much alarmed to re-appear on the ground where they had been so recently disturbed; but we had no success, as there were only a few to be seen at a distance, in an inaccessible place. There was plenty of other game, but they were so wily and wild, that it was difficult to approach near enough for a shot; but at last, by a little manoeuvring of the sportsmen in taking opposite sides of the tank, they succeeded in shooting one hog. The natives destroy the wild hogs without mercy, because they make so much havoc among their rice crops. Their method is curious and ingenious. The rice grounds are surrounded by a strong fence, with openings at intervals just large enough for the hogs' heads to enter, where a cresse, or sharp blade, is attached to a block of wood, fixed firmly in the ground under each aperture. They also make narrow inclosures of considerable length, but only wide enough to admit one animal at a time, into which they take every opportunity of driving the hogs, and when they are secured, spear them at pleasure: they thus kill great numbers. But they are so abundant throughout the island, that it is impossible to prevent their being constantly annoyed by them. We carried our sport home with us, expecting to regale ourselves on some excellent chops; but the flesh was so strong and disagreeable, that we gave the preference to the common native food of rice and curry, and used our hog's flesh for baiting hooks to lay in the tank for alligators. We rested, as usual, during the hottest part of the day; and, at four in the afternoon, set out to visit the same ground as

yesterday, it being the best station in the neighbourhood. About half way we fell in with three large elephants, standing under a tree at the edge of the jungle; they were throwing sand over their bodies, and flapping themselves with bundles of grass to keep off the flies. They sometimes use large branches of trees for this purpose, which they contrive to manage by their trunks with great agility. We had this afternoon changed our guide for a man who was considered a charmer in his calling, owing to his intimate knowledge of the habits of the elephant, which enabled him to take advantage of every propitious circumstance, and direct their course almost as well as herdsmen do their cattle. We soon perceived the advantage both of his knowledge and coolness. The old man brought the sportsmen up within fifteen yards of the animals, when my cousin fired and wounded the largest in the head; but his aim was too much elevated to take fatal effect, and the game all turned and made off to cover, followed by my companions. During the chase the major fired, and, by the traces of blood, had evidently hit his mark; but nothing less than a fox-hunter's trophy is thought any thing of; and the creatures are so cunning when chased, that they seldom turn their heads, so that it is almost impossible to wound them mortally under these circumstances. They now disappeared with a blast of the trumpet from the last wounded. However, we were not long without the view of more game, for in a quarter of an hour a large herd was seen, clear of the jungle, and making towards the tank. But they soon stopped among the brushwood, evidently aware of approaching danger; and as their sense of smell is most acute, they probably scented us, especially as we were on the windward side. They allowed their enemies to advance within about fourteen yards, when they remained to reconnoitre in small groups of three and four, with their heads concealed under the shrubs and small trees, but soon after made off to a more commodious shelter. When our sportsmen reached an opening in the brushwood, they perceived another herd at a short distance making towards them, with the largest among them for their leader; which, when within twenty-five yards, curled its trunk under the chest, and, with an inclination of the head, advanced to the charge in the most infuriated manner. Major Anderson, meanwhile, intent on his pursuit of the others, did not perceive the animal until it was within fifteen yards of him, when he turned and fired so well directed a shot, that the gigantic monster fell with an impetus that brought it close to the feet of its conqueror. To prevent the remainder of the herd following up the charge, the natives commenced bellowing their incantations, hoping by the help of supernatural aid to drive them all away; and it must be confessed that it would have been astonishing if so hideous a noise had not terrified the most ferocious beast. Being left masters of the field, we anxiously advanced to examine our spoil, which proved to be a female of an extraordinary size. I climbed upon the carcass, where I stood and danced in triumph. She measured eight feet nine inches from the fore-hoof to the top of the shoulders, eighteen feet in circumference, nine feet six inches from the crown of the head to the termination of the back-bone; eight feet from the top of the crown to the point of the trunk, the thickest part of which measured upwards of three feet six inches in circumference. The fore-hoof was fifteen inches square, and the hinder one fifteen by twelve. The victor carried off the tail, and

we returned full of glee to the village. On our way a herd of buffaloes were perceived standing up to their noses in the water of the tank. And in crossing a stream near Killiwite, an alligator rose close to our horses' heels. The natives are well aware that these creatures are numerous both in the streams and the tanks, and that they are so cowardly as to be easily intimidated by numbers boldly dashing through the water."

"The day proved very sultry, and we passed the most of it in the open air, reclining on mats under the shade of a tamarind-tree, and amusing ourselves with reading, conversation, and in firing ball at a mark, which sport I was induced to join, at the solicitation of my friends, who conducted my proceedings in the following manner. After I had loaded, they stood behind me, watching over my shoulder, until they considered that my aim was good, when at the word of command I fired, but I strongly suspect that none of my shots came near the bull's-eye, though my companions would fain have flattered me that they did. We examined our hooks in the tank occasionally, but were disappointed to find that none of them had been disturbed. It is curious, that although the alligators abound in every tank and river on the coast, they have seldom been known within the passes of what may strictly be called Kandy; and this is the more remarkable as all the large rivers either rise or run through part of that district. This, perhaps, may be owing to the inactivity of the animal, whose strength is possibly not equal to contend with the mountain torrents: this seems probably the fact, as after the N.E. monsoon there is scarcely a pool on the coast where they are not to be found. They are also occasionally to be met with in the paddy-fields, and sometimes even crossing the jungle. To sportsmen these ferocious animals are particularly annoying, for when the deer find themselves hardly pressed, they almost invariably take to the water, into which, as a matter of course, the dogs follow, and the best of the pack, being the foremost, generally fall a sacrifice, unless the sportsmen quickly gallop into the pool and frighten the alligators away; but this is often a very hazardous experiment, on account of the quicksands. Europeans sometimes amuse themselves in fishing for these animals; and Mr. Price, collector of Batticaloa, destroyed in one year no less than 213, principally by the following method. He used a double hook (barbed), about the size of a flesh-hook, around which was twisted a skein of twine, for were it solid the hook would instantly be snapped, but the twine entangles the animal's teeth, and prevents his using them with effect. This hook was attached to about five fathoms of coir rope, with a buoy at the opposite end. The sportsmen pick up these buoys in the morning and draw the alligators that have been hooked during the night to the land, where a person is ready prepared with a rifle and harpoon that has a swivel point, which instrument is instantly driven into his flank to secure and drag him on the shore. This proceeding is absolutely necessary, as they often disgorge the hook and line with the contents of their stomach. They are nearly all of the same species, very bulky, but not proportionably long; their length seldom exceeds from ten to twelve feet. The head of one measured two feet in length, and the same in breadth."

With this we would finish but for an anecdote of a Persian, at Madras, whose method of picking up a meal has both ingenuity and novelty to recommend it:—

"Speaking of the economical mode of living adopted by these people, reminds me of an anecdote of a Persian who had recourse to so novel and ingenious an expedient to obtain a meal of grain, that I shall record it here: he first threw a quantity of water upon some well peopled ant-hills, which caused the sagacious little animals to betake themselves to the instant removal of their hoard of corn, for this operation the Persian waited, and when great numbers of the minute labourers were assembled heavily laden, he swept them all together, drove them away, and then collected the grain which they had relinquished."

Again we heartily recommend this work.

The Anglo-Saxon Church: its History, Revenues, and General Character. By Henry Soames, M.A., Author of "History of the Reformation." 8vo. pp. 316. London, 1835. J. W. Parker.

Of this very recondit and valuable contribution to the history of the earliest days of the Christian church of England, we take the first occasion to express our very high opinion. It is not consistent with our plan to enter into the controversial points of antiquity which its researches tend so materially to clear up; but at a period when every point that relates to the church establishment is so deeply interesting to the public, we trust we shall be forgiven for selecting a few very brief but, historically speaking, important quotations.

"Our ancient and uniform religious endowments (says Mr. S.) arose, like the multiform religious foundations of later times, from the spontaneous liberality of successive individuals. Formerly also, as now, there was every variety in the magnitudes of property. Because, however an estate was small, its lord commonly would not rest contented without a church upon it. Nor often did he forbear to shew whose accommodation was first consulted, by placing the new erection close to his own home, although both the chief population, and the house provided for its minister, might be at some distance. Parishes, therefore, owe their actual dimensions to no negligence or caprice, but to the accidental inequalities of private property. This private origin of English parochial religious foundations is obviously the clue to existing rights of patronage. Hence the verse familiar to canonists, in days when church-building was common, or had lately been so,

Patronum faciunt dos, edificatio, fundus.

The church's *dowry* of glebe had notoriously been settled upon it by some land-owner, who likewise raised the fabric, and provided more effectually for the maintenance of its minister, by resigning in his favour one-tenth of all that his own possessions around should hereafter produce. Such public spirit justly demanded a suitable acknowledgment. None could be more so, than a freehold right of selecting, under proper control, that functionary who was to realise the liberal donor's pious intentions. This was nothing beyond an equitable return to an individual who had not only provided his neighbours with a place of religious worship at his own expense, but had also rendered this liberality available to them, and to those who should come after them, by building a parsonage, by surrendering inalienably a part of his own property as glebe, and by burdening irredeemably the remainder. Undoubtedly the justice thus done to founders has withdrawn a very large number of benefices from professional emulation. But the laity have really no great practical reason to complain of this. They thus,

however, draw important pecuniary benefits from the church, and they are thus additionally bound to respect ecclesiastical rights. A man may have little value for religion, or may dislike that of his fathers; but surely he cannot be justified in encroaching upon the patrimonies of his kinsmen or neighbours. Now, this character attaches to a great proportion of English parochial preferments. A land-owner has presented a younger son to a living in the gift of his family, or another person has invested one child's portion in an advowson, or presentation; advancing like sums to settle his remaining children in secular callings, or situations. Charity forbids a belief that the lay brother can desire, or could even endure, to have the clergyman's portion confiscated to swell his own rent-roll, or pay his own taxes."

But the country have a right to demand that, on whatever ground presented and occupied, the duties of the station shall be truly and religiously performed. A faith to bless mankind was never meant as a family provision; and if the endowments of a church are to be considered as merely secular property, it is full time that a distinction should be drawn between the two; and that which is set aside for the service of God and the benefit of his creatures be divided from earthly inheritances and provisions. With regard to another source of revenue, tithes, the author states—

"A sufficient knowledge of our ancient history gives, however, great reason to doubt the legislative origin of tithes. They seem to have been paid by the Anglo-Saxons before the legislature interfered to enforce them. There are, in fact, traces of them in every age and country. Hence this appropriation has not unreasonably been considered as dictated by that patriarchal creed which men have nowhere been able wholly to forget. When an early Anglo-Saxon proprietor, therefore, founded a church, he solemnly dedicated the tithes of his land for its maintenance, without any legal compulsion, or any hesitation or reserve. His foundation was an evidence of his piety; and such a man could feel no disposition to deny a religious claim which even heathens admitted. A similar spirit, however, would inevitably be wanting to some among the representatives or posterity of any man. Individuals would arise eager to forget that they acquired the estate under certain deductions. It was to restrain this dishonourable rapacity, that the Saxon legislature at length interfered, and that repeatedly."

So much for fundamental constitutional questions: we conclude with a brief historical view.

"As Anglo-Saxon divines lived long before the revival of sound criticism, they were naturally prone to admit hasty views of Scripture and apocryphal tales. They teach, accordingly, that Elias is reserved alive for a solemn appearance upon earth; when Antichrist has gained his destined ascendancy, immediately before the final consummation. Then he is to bear an unavailing testimony against ungodliness, and suffer martyrdom. Christ's death, it was also believed, has effected a most important deliverance for the first pair, and the good of former times. All these had hitherto languished in the infernal regions; but Jesus descended to them, and on departing carried them away in his train, leaving impenitent spirits to brood in gloomy despair over augmented horrors reserved for the day of judgment. Paradise was represented as a delightful abode miraculously suspended between heaven and earth. A proof of the body's resurrection was rather strangely sought in the legend of the Seven Sleepers. Certain individuals, thus designated, being said

to have awakened from a trance of nearly four centuries, it was inferred that the possibility of a general resurrection had been thereby completely established. A more philosophical age would probably have remarked the inconsistency of reasoning from a case in which the more active bodily functions were merely suspended, to one in which the body itself was wholly decomposed."

Now that strictness of observance is again sought to be enforced, we must, at any rate, agree it is fortunate that the multitude of saint's days are no longer to be added to the fifty-two sabbaths of the year.

Raumer's Original History, &c.

(Continued.)

WE are glad to find our first judgment upon this work reechoed by all the tongues of the press which have spoken since we had the pleasure of introducing it to the public notice. It is a compensation for the drawback that a periodical like ours cannot always indulge in lengthened comment or illustration, that we so often have it in our power to lead the way, and fairly intimate what our more laborious and ample successors can only dilate upon and enlarge. But in productions like the present we have also the opportunity of adding, week after week, to our views of their merits, and, in the long run, of shewing in what they consist, copiously enough for all the purposes of legitimate criticism; the essence of which lies less in crude extent than in judicious selection, and less in elaborated display of the writer's general abilities than in apposite remarks upon the subject in hand.

In our last we closed with some very piquant Elizabethan anecdotes, forsaking for them, as we must do for what follows, some remarkable particulars of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and some yet more curious of the famous rebellion of Tomaso Aniello of Amalfi, otherwise Massaniello; and we now resume the history at the same period, where it refers to the unhappy Mary Stuart. On the eve of her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, Croc, the French minister, writes:—

"I expected that the queen would seek to appease her enemies, and to gain them over by softness. On the contrary, however, she spoke, on her arrival at Edinburgh, of nothing but hanging and crucifying them all, and proceeds constantly in the same fashion, which drives every one to extremity. For they feared, lest, in the moment of her liberation, she should hasten to Bothwell, and begin every thing anew; for this reason she was brought in the night to Lochleven. I said to Lethington, they would have more difficulty in guarding her than in taking her prisoner, and feared they would, upon finding themselves the weaker, seek for English aid, which must occasion the King of France to take the part of Mary. He swore upon this by his God, that they as yet were in alliance neither with Elizabeth nor any foreign power. Lethington said to me, the queen had called him aside, to represent to him what wrong they did her in choosing to separate her from her husband, with whom she had thought to live and die in great happiness. He answered:—'We are far from thinking that we do any thing unacceptable to you in separating you from him you call your husband; nothing, on the contrary, can contribute so much to your peace, honour, and content. Has not Bothwell, since your marriage, written repeatedly to his former wife? He has held her ever for his real spouse, but your majesty for

his concubine.' Mary maintained that this was false, as his letters addressed to herself would shew; but, added Lethington, we are none of us in doubt that he loves his former wife more than the queen. Lethington also told me that from the day after the marriage, Mary's tears and lamentations had no end. For Bothwell would not allow that she should see or be seen of any one, for he well knew that she loved her pleasure and had pursued her pastime as much as any woman in the world. The end of Mary's speech was, that as she was come to extremity, she prayed for nothing but to be put on shipboard with her husband, to drift where her fortune might lead her. Lethington said, that were well, if both betook themselves not to France. I answered, on the other hand, I wished that they were both there, where the king might judge of the facts upon their merits; for these unhappy facts are but too well proved."

Mary's escape to England and remorseless political imprisonment followed. In the library at Aix are preserved some of her letters to Glasgow, her ambassador at Paris; from which the annexed extracts are characteristic and affecting:—

"July 9, 1574. I beg you to procure me pigeons, red partridges, and hens from Barbary. I intend to endeavour to rear them in this country, or to feed them in cages, as I do with all the small birds I can come by.—a pastime for a prisoner. * * * September 22, 1574. Transmit to the cardinal, my uncle, the two cushions of my work sent herewith. If he be gone to Lyons, I reckon upon his sending me a pair of beautiful small dogs, and you also might purchase me a pair; for, excepting reading and work, the only pleasure I have is in all the small animals I can procure. You should forward them warmly, and well stowed in baskets. Feb. 12, 1576. I send the King of France some poodle dogs (barbets), but can only answer for the beauty of the dog, it not being allowed me to ride and hunt."*

Twelve years later her condition was infinitely more humiliating and wretched. In 1586 she writes from Tutbury to Chateaufneuf, the French ambassador in London:—

"For all lodging, I have for my own person, to which I call all who have been here to witness, only two wretched small rooms, so extremely cold, especially by night, that without the ramparts and entrenchments of curtains and tapestries which I have caused to be made, I were not able to abide there by day, and of all those who have nursed me by night during my sicknesses, no one hardly has escaped without malady, fluxion, or catarrh. * * * To take the air without, on foot or in my chair (there being no vacant space on the summit), I have only about a quarter of an acre of ground round the stables, which Sommer, during the last winter, caused to be dug and enclosed with a fence of dry wood, a place more fit to keep pigs in than to bear the name of a garden; there is no hurdled plot for sheep in the fields which has not better grace in proportion. As to exercise on horseback during the

* Henry III., of France, was one of the most effeminate of monarchs! He wore gloves at night to keep his hands delicate, and a paste on his face covered with a mask; his head-dress was an Italian *toque*, made of velvet, and ornamented with precious stones, drawn down over one ear, leaving the other bare, from which was suspended a diamond ear-ring. His life was a strange compound of libertinage and devotion—returning from a religious procession, he would dance at a ball with a chaplet of death's heads hanging by his side; and in the same dress frequent houses of ill-fame. He gave audiences with a basket full of little dogs slung from his shoulder, and was not ashamed of walking through the streets of Paris. No doubt Mary's present was acceptable.—*Ed. Lit. Gazette.*

whole winter, as I have experienced, sometimes the rains, sometimes the snow, break up the ways in such wise that there is no means of driving out a mile, even in my coach, from which, if I have need, I resort to my legs. I am ashamed to be obliged to tell you even this, that as there is no house so filled as this with people of the lower class that can long be kept clean, what order soever be put to it, so this, wanting common privies, is subject to such a perpetual stench, that every Saturday they are compelled to empty them, and so under my windows, that *Je ne reçois pas de peu plaisantes cassolettes*; and if, beyond what I have said I may add the opinion which I have conceived of this house, a thing to be respected in persons less than me, in a state of sickness, I will tell you that as this place has been my first prison and restriction in this kingdom, and where from the beginning I have received such rigours, insults, and indignities, I have always held it since for wretched and unfortunate."

Poor lady, her sufferings were brought to an end; and to the remonstrances of the King of France, her imperious rival returns an answer in the boldest spirit of an English monarch:—

"Monsieur de Bellievre has addressed language to my ears, which, in truth, I know not how well to interpret. For to tell me that if I did not save the life of that woman I should feel the consequence (*ressentir*), seems to me the threat of an enemy, which (of this I assure you) will never put me in fear, but is the shortest way to dispatch (*depêcher*) the cause of so much calamity. It would grieve me much if you should have to feel the consequences of such ambitious dealing. On this account, sir, my good brother, cause me (to end the matter) to be informed, through my ambassador in what sense I should take those words; for I will not live an hour to endure that any prince should boast to have humiliated me in such wise that I, to my shame, should have emptied such a cup."

Nor were England's ministers less pugnacious than their royal mistress:—

"Ompson, English ambassador in Paris, to the Duke Henry of Guise, May, 1588. They have, in the residence of the Duke of Mayenne, spoken aloud in an audacious and misbecoming manner of my queen, whose honour has never been called in question among honest and virtuous men, and which I am here to defend with word and blade. I tell them they have shamefully lied, and will ever lie, if they impeach the honour of that princess, who is the most excellent one upon earth, and least of all should be judged by a traitor, and one faithless to his king and country as you are. For this I challenge you at what weapons you will, on foot or horseback. Nor should ye imagine that I am not a fit antagonist, for I am of an English race, as great and noble as your own. Name your place and day, when and where I can repeat my complaint and accusation. If you have but a little courage, you should not put up with this, and if you will bear it, I will every where proclaim that you are the most cowardly slanderer and the greatest poltroon in France. I wait your answer. Ompson to Duke Henry of Guise, May 31, 1588:—Monsieur de Guise! You have already received two challenges, as, however, you choose to play the part of the deaf and dumb, I send herewith the third, and if I receive no answer thereto I will make it all public."

Of England itself in the merry days of Good Queen Bess, the following is an interesting account:—

"Mons. de Bouillon, ambassador to England,

in his despatches of the year 1596, gives a general notice of the country and its queen, Elizabeth. He relates, that the nobility are deeply in debt, especially through extravagance in dress and servants. Merchants purchase the possessions of the nobles, persons of rank make humble marriages, and the lower classes of the people are comparatively very rich, inasmuch as they live well, indeed, but yet with economy, and are in no wise oppressed with many taxes. The towns increase through commerce, &c. The government (Bouillon proceeds) is entirely in the hands of the queen, who has, at the same time, established a wonderful obedience to herself, and is uncommonly loved and honoured by the people. The parliament has usually had great consideration in the kingdom, but now turns itself whichever way the queen wills. The prelates are dependent, the barons few in number. Neither dare to displease her, and the people has had such experience of the mildness and convenience of her government, that it grants her every thing at a wish. She possesses much spirit and courage, and is adorned with many great qualities. She speaks Spanish, French, Italian, and Latin, knows something of the sciences and of history, understands accurately the affairs of her dominions, knows those of her neighbours, and judges them with understanding. She is hot and prone to anger with her own people, and claims more than is her sex's due. Although she entertains great and honourable designs, she yet has a great dread of expense,—is more sparing than she should be,—and, instead of giving, chooses that others should give to her. Presents of 50,000 dollars have been made to her; and if she visit any one in the country, her reception is accounted a poor one, if nothing be presented to her on her departure. She is taxed in the country with the having laid hands on 60,000 dollars, which Drake had deposited with the Mayor of London, on the ground that he was in her naval service; in like manner that she long kept in confinement several persons under sentence, in order to enjoy, during the time, their revenues and those of their wives. Although nearly sixty-three years of age, she yet dresses like a girl. Those whom she has loved have certainly had much power in affairs, but never all. She has always had the praiseworthy prudence to leave much in the hands of able statesmen, and by their consequence to maintain a balance against those who enjoyed her personal favour. The Earl of Essex is at present most in favour. The high treasurer governs the weightiest affairs. He understands them thoroughly,—is rich, and has considerable connexions,—entertains great designs, but has already a breaking constitution."

As appears in M. Beaumont's reports. In 1602, "Henry IV. had declared himself obliged to preserve peace with Spain, for that his dominions were so poor, and filled with noxious humours, that they required peace to restore them. Elizabeth told Beaumont, in reference to this war:—Despite of all these threats of Philip III. of Spain, I cannot dread either the courage or the ability of a prince who was twelve years in learning his alphabet. I would fain have gone in person to Ireland; but my council declared my people would never assent to my leaving this kingdom, and reminded me that, during my absence, King James of Scotland might, perhaps, attempt to occupy my place. All grounds of personal peril I hold for the rest in contempt; so much are my honour and the welfare of my subjects dear to me. I am also tired of life, for nothing now

contents my spirit or gives me any enjoyment. These words she accompanied with sighs and other expressions, which indicated great sorrow for the past, by which she gave me well to understand how deeply she lamented Essex. She said to me almost with tears—'I well foresaw that the impatience of his spirit, and his ambitious conduct, would involve him to his misfortune in evil designs.' More than two years earlier, she told him in warning, he would do well to content himself with taking pleasure in displeasing her on all occasions, and in despising her person as insolently as he did, and that he should take good heed of touching her sceptre. Thus was she compelled to punish him according to the laws of England and not according to her own, the which he had found far too mild and pleasant for him ever to fear that she would do him any displeasure. Her too affectionate and wholesome exhortations, however, were not able to restrain him from hastening to his ruin; and thus was her own passion stifled by one still stronger, although she should look back to the occurrence through life with anguish."

"With reference to the treason of the Duke of Biron, Elizabeth said—In such cases there is no middle course, we must discard mercy as too hazardous and seize extreme measures. He who lays hand upon the sceptre of a king grasps a fire-brand, which must destroy him; there is no grace for him. To pardon people of this description, would be to do direct injustice, and to draw upon oneself eternal contempt and unavoidable destruction. I doubt not that the King of France, unaccustomed to such events, and inclined to forgive and forget injuries, will suffer much before he can resolve to destroy a man whom he so greatly loved and honoured. But too well have I experienced how strong is this disposition of the mind, and I shall feel this sorrow through my life; where, however, the welfare of my dominions is concerned, where I was obliged to give an example, and look to the security of my successors, I was bound not to give way to my own inclination. I have found my advantage therein, and if the king so act, he will, in like manner, lay the foundation of repose, and relieve his soul from suspicion and mistrust, which hinder princes from reigning in freedom and satisfaction."

"In proportion as Elizabeth is easy to irritate, she is also easy to appease, and to be won by a little. By disposition she seems excessively civil and gracious. No alteration in church or state is to be expected as long as she lives; for she is not merely loved, but worshipped. It is true that her strength is failing, and she suffers from pains of the stone and flux of blood from the bladder; yet she is for the present restored to health. A Spanish mathematician has calculated that she will pass her 75th year. Her eye is still lively; she has spirit, and is attached to life, taking on this account great care of herself. To this is to be added a new inclination for the Earl of Clan-carty, a handsome, brave, Irish nobleman. This makes her cheerful, full of hope, and good confidence in respect of her age. This inclination is moreover favoured by the whole court with such art that I cannot sufficiently wonder at it. The affairs of Ireland prosper, so that not a single rebel keeps the field. I believe that this prosperous condition of things proceeds from the favour which that Irish earl enjoys here. On the other hand, he is very cold by nature and in his love, and has neither understanding nor conduct sufficient to lift himself high, although there is no lack of

counsel and support to him. Flatterers of the court, to curry favour, say that he resembles Essex; on the other hand, the queen declares, with equal dissimulation, that she cannot love him, inasmuch as he recalls her sorrow for the earl; and this contest occupies the entire court."

In March 1603, "Three days back, the queen was given up; she had long lain in a cold sweat and had not spoken. Some time before, she said, I no longer wish to live, and desire to die. Yesterday and the day before, she began to find repose, and felt better after, to her great relief, a small abscess had burst in her throat. She takes no medicine whatever. She has only been in bed two days; she refused positively to take it sooner, out of fear, as some believe, of a prediction that she would die in it! She is moreover said not to be right in her senses. This is, however, not the fact, and she has only had some slight wanderings (*réveries*) at intervals. Report of March 26, 1603:—The queen is already quite exhausted, and speaks not a word sometimes for two or three hours together. For these last two days, she has had her finger almost continually in her mouth, and sits upon cushions without ever rising, or laying herself quite down, her eyes open and fixed upon the ground. Her long vigil and the want of nourishment have exhausted her frame, of itself dried up and weak, and has occasioned heat in the stomach and a burning up of all her juices for these ten or twelve days past. This morning the queen's music has gone to her; I believe she means to die as gaily as she has lived. Report of April 1, 1603:—The queen hastens to her end, and is given up by all the physicians. They have put her into bed almost by force, after she had set upon cushions for ten days, and has rested barely an hour in each day in her clothes. She seemed lately to be better, and called for meat broths, which gave new hopes to all. Soon after this, however, her speech began to fail her; and since, she has ate nothing and lies still upon her side, without speaking or looking at any one. Yesterday she caused some meditations, among others, those of Monsieur du Plessis to be read to her. I do not believe that in this condition she will make a testament, or name her successor. Many say that Cecil is the cause of the queen's death, inasmuch as she was once angry with him. He has certainly connexions with James of Scotland and his queen, who exercises great influence. April 5, 1603:—The 3d of this month, at three in the morning, the queen very gently gave up the ghost (*très doucement*). She was already, on the day before deprived of speech, and reposed for five hours before she died."

(To be continued.)

Wilson's Historical, Traditional, and Imaginative Tales of the Borders. Written and published by John Mackay Wilson. Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed. Monthly Parts, I. II. III. IV. Edinburgh, Sutherland.

In their modest blue covering, without preface or introduction, these four parts of a provincial publication have reached us; each containing four weekly numbers, and the price of the whole set two shillings. The contents consist of from thirty to forty original Tales; and we are free to say, that if our worthy compatriot on the Banks of the Tweed had produced one half the number, of even inferior merit, on the Banks of the Thames, and published them in London periodicals, he might justly have thought himself ill appreciated if he had not reaped both

considerable emolument and reputation from his labours. The truth of his pictures of local scenery is a sterling quality; and his poetical descriptions of nature, her seasons and productions, as in the introduction to "Ebenezer Laird, the Cripple," are of a still higher order of composition. His characters are also well drawn; and the hind, the small farmer, the lovely maiden, the thrifty matron, the adventurous son, all live in his page as in their retired world. Things take natural and common courses, and there is no exaggeration to create an interest. Yet his simple stories are very interesting; and we trust, though this brief notice may be the first mention of his name and works to the southern and general reader, that his countrymen and neighbours on both borders have not been remiss in estimating and rewarding the talent he has displayed. We can assure the more distant that they will find in this cheap work a series of delightful productions, pure and characteristic, and doing great honour to the writer. He must get a London publishing house to facilitate an acquaintance with him and his unassuming miscellany.

Hudibras. By Samuel Butler; with Notes by the Rev. Treadway R. Nash, D.D. A new Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, Murray.

AT what period can an edition of *Hudibras* be inapplicable? Not while England is England, and men are men; and assuredly not when printed by William Nicol on good paper and a round readable type, through which we gallop over the page with that facile pleasure which tends to make even Butler's verse more delightful. The present is a reproduction of Dr. Nash's excellent edition of 1793, now rarely to be met with, and expensive, together with a few additional notes by Mr. Nicol himself; than whom few persons are more competent to illustrate literary points either within his own memory, or those which tradition may have supplied from his late intelligent and respected father.

To offer critical remarks on *Hudibras* at this time of day would be an absurdity in any one except, perhaps, a Peppys—if such another matter-of-fact personage can be found in our enlightened period. Our readers remember how the worthy Secretary tells us of his hearing so much of the wit and humour of this poem, when it came out, that he was induced to buy a copy, but when he had perused it he could find neither talent nor merit, and, wondering what could have misled the world, he resold his *Hudibras*: still its fame continued to run so high that he had very shortly to purchase another. It is possible that we could not do better than recommend Peppys' example in this respect; and we can truly say, that this new edition of the immortal work is well worthy of being placed on the library shelves of those, who can appreciate the wonderful spirit and truth of so unequalled a satire with greater taste and judgment than that single-sighted individual. So long as there are cant, hypocrisy, ambition, and avarice in existence, so long will this poem instruct and charm mankind. It is, indeed, unique; and never since the hour it saw the light could it be studied with greater advantage than in the year 1835,

"When hard words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spiritual Despotism, by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm." 8vo. pp. 500. (London, Holdsworth and Ball.)—The author appears to be sound-minded as

he is an able man; moderate as he is comprehensive in his writings. It would be impossible for us to follow him ever so partially in his view of the present crisis of church power, prefaced by accounts of ancient hierarchies, church polity, balance of civil and ecclesiastical forces, &c. &c.; but we must notice what, at first sight, seems to us a striking paradox, but which is completely made out by facts—namely that the decline as well as the ascendancy of the church has sprung out of the Voluntary system. It was this which from the 3d century overloaded it with riches; those riches led to tyranny and oppression; and these abuses in their just reaction return the poisoned chalice to the lips of audacious and domineering priesthood. As a pure religion is the greatest blessing; so is its perversion the greatest curse.

Historical Epitome of the Bible, &c. by a Member of the Church of England. Pp. 438. (London, Whittakers.)—This is a fourth edition of a publication exceedingly well adapted to convey to the youthful mind a competent acquaintance with the leading facts and doctrines of the Scriptures. We are not surprised at its success.

The Life, Ministry, and Selections from the Remains of the Rev. S. Walker, B.A. of Truro, by the Rev. E. Sidney, A.M. 8vo. pp. 492. (Baldwin and Cradock.)—The biographer of Rowland Hill has here given us another work—the life of a worthy man; but we fear that in the multiplication of his sermons, and the following of particular sects, there is more than the general public can digest. The lives of eminent men, and leaders of any considerable bodies of their fellows, are well worth examination; but out of the circles of their own usefulness, we hardly think there is a call for one out of twenty of the memoirs which this work contains in large columns before us. We say this without disparagement of the present publication.

Mathematical Researches, Parts I., II., and III., by G. B. Jerrard, A.B. 8vo. pp. 95. (Bristol, Strong; London, Longman and Co.)—The author of these Researches is evidently a man of great acuteness and originality, as his system of notation, and his method of taking away three terms at a time from the general equation of the n th degree, abundantly testify. At the same time, he has engaged in a Herculean task—and one beneath which the giants of the mathematical world have hitherto sunk—that of furnishing a finite solution of equations of higher degrees than the fourth. We, however, are not among those who entirely despair of the success of all attempts to grapple with this mighty problem; and should feel peculiar pleasure in congratulating a young fellow-countryman on his having achieved so great a victory, and rendered so essential a service to the cause of science.

Bonelli's Life of Johnson, Vol. II. (London, J. Murray.)—Lichfield Cathedral is the frontispiece, and Pembroke College, Oxford, the vignette, to this volume; and the united talents of Stanfield and E. Finden do justice to the picturesque subjects. The contents relate to the important period of Johnson's life between 1754 and 1766. In *literature*, the Dictionary, the papers in the *World*, the *Idler*, *Huicli*, *Essays*, &c., all come within this compass; and in other affairs, his first college diploma, his pension, his intercourse with literary and other society, and notices of these interesting parties, make up a volume of most delightful reading.

Cowper's Works; Grimsdale's Edition, Vol. II. (London, Saunders and Oley.)—This volume (we have not yet seen the first) to the embellishments under our head of Fine Arts, Cowper's correspondence is continued from the close of 1781 to that of 1784; and is concluded with a page or two of remarks on his personal history, as developed in these letters. His authorship in several instances, and his private feelings and delusions, are curious, and ably and ably portrayed during the course of his melancholy career.

Knowles' Dictionary, (London, De Porquet and Cooper.)—Since our notice of the first Part of this publication (see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 938), Parts II. III. and IV. have appeared, and bring down the work to the word "Muckmidden," where, as his task is so well and faithfully performed, there is not the slightest danger of Mr. Knowles' sticking. On the contrary, we may safely anticipate that he will complete his dictionary, as he has begun and so far carried it on, in an able and useful manner.

A Fragment on Mackintosh, 8vo. pp. 431. (London, Baldwin and Cradock.)—This "fragment," of no fewer than 431 pages, is a severe attack upon some passages of Sir James Mackintosh's Dissertation prefixed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The writer is an able, close, and logical reasoner; but in our opinion, he often allows his hostility to carry him into extreme hyper-criticism. The author is a sturdy Benthamite, and strenuously maintains all the principles of the school of which he is himself evidently a distinguished fellow.

The Sunday-School, Treasury Book, Part I. Pp. 104. (London, Longman and Co.)—Selections from the Psalms, &c. with notes from Bishop Horne's Commentary, and a very good book for the good boys and girls in Sunday schools.

Winter Leaves, Pp. 149. (Edinburgh, A. and C. Black.)—A amiable effusions by a pupil, and naturally an admirer of the eminent professor of moral philosophy, to whom they are inscribed.

Ravens Week, &c. by the Rev. R. Meek. Pp. 167. (London, Hatchards.)—The author of several esteemed religious publications, who has, at this fitting time, given us these expositions of the epistles and gospels, so eligible for family use.

Proverbs Dramatiques of Théodore Leclercq, &c. 18mo. pp. 220. (London, Longman and Co.; Harris and Son; Liverpool, Evans, Chegwain, and Hall.)—A very pleasant and amusing dramatic volume; full of useful phraseology, and marking many refinements in the French lan-

guage, than which we cannot recommend a more agreeable guide to those who are advanced in its study.

An Essay on the Credibility of Swedenborg, Pp. 106. Second Edition. (London, Hodson.)—Credat Judeus Apella, non ego: the author is convinced, or at any rate tries to convince others, of the reality of Swedenborg's supernatural character.

Descriptive Outlines of Modern Geography, &c. &c. by T. St. Clair Macdougall. Pp. 134. (London, Sherwood and Co.)—A very plain and good introduction to the study of geography, and applied, we believe, with success to the instruction of the Hillingdon Proprietary School.

A Manual of Experiments Illustrative of Chemical Science, &c. &c. by John Murray, F.R.S. &c. &c. Pp. 156. (London, Renshaw.)—Mr. Murray is one of our most persevering and useful labourers in the fields of science; and this fourth edition of the present volume shows how justly his practical information is appreciated. Young chemists will find it a valuable guide and instructor.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. FARADAY, on the manufacture of pens from quill and steel. The great object which Mr. Faraday appeared to have in view, was to compare and contrast the pens of ten years ago with those of the present time; his subject, therefore, was naturally divided into two parts, viz.—the quill pen, and the steel pen. The chief marts for the former were Russia and Polish Prussia. The extraordinary elasticity of quill and feather was illustrated by shewing that a peacock's feather, crumpled and pressed together to the utmost degree, could be perfectly expanded and arranged by subjecting it to the heat of steam. All the operations necessary in pen-making were then shewn. The average number of quills manufactured by some of the old established houses in the metropolis was 6,000,000 each, annually. During the last seven years the imports of quills into London were—

In 1828	22,418,600
1829	23,119,800
1830	19,787,400
1831	23,670,300
1832	17,860,900
1833	23,976,600
1834	18,738,000

After touching upon the manufacture of the portable pens, and exhibiting the machine (from Morden's) by which they were made, Mr. Faraday proceeded to notice the steel pens of Wyse, Donkin, Wollaston, Doughty, and others. The mode of manufacturing steel pens at present was by the presses and apparatus of Mr. Morden; who, as a member of the Royal Institution, evinced his zeal for its welfare by transporting his beautiful machinery, as well as his men, to the lecture-room. The points of mechanical and chemical philosophy which continually arose as the pens passed through their numerous stages—fourteen—were of the utmost interest. Mr. Faraday then stated some particulars respecting the present enormous production of pens, and referred to the establishment of Messrs. Gillat, of Birmingham, in which there are about three hundred pair of hands constantly employed, and which consumes about forty tons of steel per annum in the manufacture of this article. One ton of steel can produce 1,935,360 pens, or nearly two millions. The whole production in England was supposed to be equal to thrice that of Gillat's, or about 220,000,000 annually. Steel pens have been made by Wyse above thirty years ago, yet the great trade had arisen within the last nine or ten; and although the quill pen trade has been somewhat affected by it, the consumption of such pens has diminished very little, and is now increasing. Hence it becomes a matter of curious speculation to consider what would have been the case had steel pens not been introduced; for, taking the importation of quills ten years ago as 22,000,000, or 23,000,000, there is now added to that amount a ten-fold

production of steel pens, or about 220,000,000. In considering the manner in which these pens were disposed of, Mr. Faraday stated that many were exported. To account for the disposal of the rest, he took the population as having increased in the above period by one-fourth of its present number: he supposed that, from the diffusion of education, probably the proportion of persons who could write now, as compared with those who did so ten or fifteen years ago, was as four to one; or rather that the proportion of writing was in that ratio. Finally, he considered that the cheapness of the pens now produced would probably cause an increase in the waste amounting to one-third of the whole supply. These causes put together would account for an increase of consumption as seven to one, and with the exports, gave an idea of the manner in which the whole was disposed of.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

FEB. 24.—Dr. Wm. Chowne, in the chair. — Mr. Hanham explained his method of forming Herbaria by gumming the plants to the paper, which, when adroitly done, would seem to be a great improvement on the old plan. Mr. Everitt made some observations on the preservation of plants in gases, several specimens of which he exhibited, shewing them to have retained not only their natural form, but flexibility, although they had been in bottle upwards of seven years. They had been thus preserved in the vapour of alcohol and of ether, in hydrogen, nitrogen, and in carbonic acid gas. Mr. Everitt then proceeded to the lecture of the evening, the subject of which was atropine. It was discovered by Meib, Geiger, and Hesse, and exists in all parts of the *Atropa Belladonna*, but is principally obtained from the fresh dried root. It is highly poisonous, and stronger than either hyocyanine or daturine, with an offensive bitter taste. Several fine specimens of various articles of the *Materia Medica*, belonging to Mr. Battley, and exhibited by him, were on the table; among the rest the physic nut of Africa. It was stated to be the produce of the *Jatropha curcas*, a tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. It is purgative, and its dose is a nut and a half. Dr. Morris considered the emulsion of it equally powerful. Dr. Sigmond, in alluding to the drugs, stated some of the gross adulterations to which they were subject. He had been informed by Mr. Horne that, having occasion for some powdered opium to prepare the acetum opii sedativum, he procured it at a respectable house, when, upon examination, he ascertained that the acetate of morphia had been previously removed, in consequence of which it was perfectly inert. This of itself, he remarked, constituted a cogent reason for a revival of the laws concerning the drug trade; the ensuring genuine drugs being one of the objects to which the attention of the Society was especially directed.

March 10.—Dr. J. Handcock in the chair.—Letters were read from Dr. Boncroft of Jamaica, and Dr. Hamilton of Plymouth, relative to the medicinal effects of various plants growing in Mexico. A paper, by the chairman, on Koonaparu was read. The writer considers the plant as allied to the *Hecateia* of Persoon; and in its growth and physical properties to be one of the most remarkable of the natural family of *Euphorbiaceae*. It is a perennial shrub, indigenous to the interior parts of British Guiana; branchy and thickly clothed with purple leaves and small white flowers. It is used by the Indians to catch fish, being bruised and thrown into the water. The fish that

swallow it, becoming stupified, presently float on the surface and are taken by hand. One of the seeds acts as a powerful cathartic, and is used with success in dropsies. The entire plant is replete with a lactescent fluid, which is acrid, but not purgative, like the gum of Euphorbia. A tincture prepared from the dried leaves is a powerful remedy for internal inflammations. It causes a rash or efflorescence on the skin, attended with an irritative sensation and profuse perspiration; the internal inflammation, in the meantime, proportionately subsiding. It is hence thought to act by producing revulsion, or by counter-irritation, and has proved successful in the most forlorn cases of pneumonia. An extremely fine specimen of the *Helleborus foetidus* was shewn by Mr. Iliff, who stated its habitat to be moist, deep, bog earth. White of Selborne mentions it as growing in considerable quantities in his neighbourhood. Its medical properties are trifling; and Mr. Iliff noticed it only as a fine specimen of a handsome, leafy plant, once considered as valuable in medicines, though now all but discarded by practitioners.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

OXFORD, March 26th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelor in Civil Law.—Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, Fellow of All Souls' College.
Master of Arts.—Rev. J. W. S. Donnison, Scholar of University College.
Bachelors of Arts.—W. H. Adams, Worcester College; E. S. Phelps, Wadham College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair.—Mr. Sharon Turner communicated a bequest, in the will of the late Mr. Prince Hoare, to the Society of a painting of the Duchess of Gloucester doing penance, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In the year 1441, she was accused by the enemies of her husband, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and tried for practising sorcery against the life of the king, and sentenced by the ecclesiastical court to do public penance for three days successively, by walking barefoot and bareheaded through the streets of London to St. Paul's church, and then to be committed to prison for life to the custody of Sir Thomas Stanley; a sentence which was literally executed. The painting, which is now hung in the meeting room of the Society, is supposed by Mr. Turner to be of the time of Elizabeth. Mr. Wilkins presented several exquisitely finished drawings of King's College Chapel at Cambridge; and Mr. Green presented a lithographic view of the intended viaduct through Greenwich Park. A continuation was read of extracts from the wardrobe accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 14th of Edward the Second, giving some particulars of the king's progress to Amiens.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| | Entomological, 8 P.M. |
| | Phrenological, 8 P.M. |
| | Medical, 8 P.M. |
| MONDAY..... | Harveian, 8 P.M. |
| | Mary-le-bone Literary and Scientific Institution, 8 P.M. |
| | Lecture on Castellar Architecture, by J. Britton, Esq. |
| | Linnæan, 8 P.M. |
| TUESDAY..... | Horticultural, 1 P.M. |
| | Civil Engineers, 8 P.M. |
| | Architectural, 8 P.M. |

* We did not, at the previous meeting, exactly catch the history of these accounts; they are in the possession of Mr. Hutton, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and the extracts communicated by Mr. Stapleton, F.S.A., through Mr. Gage.

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| | Geological, 8½ P.M. |
| | Society of Arts, 7½ P.M. |
| WEDNESDAY | Literary Fund, 3 P.M. |
| | Verulam, 8 P.M. |
| | Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M. |
| THURSDAY.... | Royal Society, 8½ P.M. |
| | Antiquaries, 8 P.M. |
| | Royal Soc. of Literature, 4 P.M. |
| FRIDAY..... | Royal Institution, 8½ P.M. |
| | Astronomical, 8 P.M. |
| SATURDAY..... | Westminster Medical, 8 P.M. |

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS: SUFFOLK STREET.

[Fourth notice.]

THERE is no department of painting more generally interesting than landscape; as, to use the expression of an old writer, "all who have eyes in their head, or a head in their eyes," can testify. We do not remember to have seen a greater variety of able works of that class assembled than in the present Exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street. We will point out a few, in addition to those we have already mentioned.

No. 286. *Westminster Bridge, from Vauxhall Stairs*. T. Creswick.—Named in our first notice, but richly deserving more particular remark. The truth and tenderness of its tones, and the delicacy and taste of its pencilling cannot be surpassed.

No. 412. *Distant View of Margate*. G. Tennant.—A perfect deception on the sight; accomplished, not by violent means, but by the most gentle and skilful gradations. So extensive does the view appear, that in contemplating it the spectator feels wearied with the thought of having to pace so many long miles ere he can reach the gay summer resort of the fashionables of Cockaigne.

No. 328. *Bird Keepers*. J. Stark.—Clearly a misnomer: the title ought to have been "Bird Scarers." Although of a character different from that of the last-mentioned work, no less admirable for the manner in which, by the magic of aerial perspective, the eye is conducted over a vast but fertilised and pleasing country.

No. 58. *Landscape; Morning*. J.W. Allen.—The freshness of the dawn, and its cheering light, are finely represented in this beautiful composition. A similar purity and clearness of style distinguishes Mr. Allen's other productions.

No. 134. *Windsor Castle, from Boverly, painted on the spot*. E. Child.—Like the view from Richmond Hill, few objects have afforded more pleasing subjects for the pencil than Windsor Castle. We may justly compliment Mr. Child on the charming effect of sunlight which pervades his very able and interesting work.

No. 11. *A Rocky Valley*. Rev. T. S. Judkin.—Since the death of Sir George Beaumont, there is no amateur artist whose performances have come before the public more strongly recommended by their excellence than Mr. Judkin's. The example under our notice is addressed to the imagination as well as to the eye; it is as poetical as it is picturesque.

No. 313. *A Heath Scene*. A. Clint.—A proof of the irresistible power of truth and simplicity in art, as well as in nature.

No. 435. *Landscape*. F.W. Watts.—A truly English scene; and one which, in point of composition and handling, may vie with the productions of the best masters. It is to be lamented that Mr. Watts allows so positive a

vividity of hue to prevail in all his works; for it is the sole drawback upon their great merit.

No. 75. *Scene in Devonshire*. F. R. Lee, A.R.A.—We ought to have sooner mentioned this masterly little performance; but, unfortunately, it is hung below the level of the eye, and escaped our notice. Its solidity and reality are wonderful. No. 219, *Waterfall*, from the same able pencil, is likewise exceedingly attractive.

No. 20. *Village Festival*. W. Shayer.—Taking into the account their lively, brilliant, and powerful style of execution, the number and variety of Mr. Shayer's contributions to this Exhibition are surprising. Our favourites are the one we have just named; No. 366, *The Gipsy Fortune-Teller*; and No. 402, *The Fruit Barrow*; although in the last, we think the toy-horse interrupts the effect of the picture.

No. 224, *On the Rhine at Bingen*, G. Balmer; No. 218, *Allington Castle*, H. Warren; No. 202, *A Distant View of London, near Norwood*, A. G. Nasmyth; No. 300, *Entrance to Chiselhurst*, E. Childe; and many others are replete with talent and beauty.

But if in the landscape department of art the British school is entitled to distinction, its claims are no less well founded in subjects of shipping and coast scenery. Of this, No. 101, *Coast Scene off Ostend*, and No. 122, *A Cattle Ferry-Boat*, J. Wilson, are striking proofs; and, to shew the versatility of Mr. Wilson's talents, we will point out two other subjects by him, viz. No. 457, *Ivy-Bridge, Devon*, and No. 467, *Roslin Castle*. No. 117, *Thames Peter-Boat*, E. W. Cook, by its character, colouring, and effect, strongly confirms the opinion which we have already expressed of this rising young artist's ability in this class of art. In No. 318, *Margate Pier*, and No. 364, *A Merchant Ship and Colliers running into Shields Harbour*, G. Chambers; the struggling action of vessels in violently agitated water is displayed with great spirit and skill.

[To be continued.]

PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

A PANORAMIC view of the City of Jerusalem, painted by Mr. Burford, from drawings taken last year by Mr. Catherwood, the architect, was opened to the public on Monday. "The drawings," says the printed description, "were taken from the terrace of the house of the aga, or governor, formerly the palace of Pontius Pilate; and the view, both from the situation and height of the house, is most comprehensive and interesting, embracing nearly the whole of the important stations mentioned in Scripture, and a vast assemblage of monasteries, mosques, domes, minarets, &c. which, though they generally resemble each other, are so dissimilar to any thing European, that they excite curiosity, and, being mostly of white stone, sparkle, under the rays of a glorious eastern sun, with inconceivable splendour. Immediately in front of the spectator, towards the south, stands boldly prominent, with most imposing effect, the beautiful Mosque of Omar, or El Sahara, occupying the site of the Temple of Solomon, resembling, from its curious style, and variety of gay colours, an immense piece of mosaic work, backed by the rugged summits of stony and unfruitful hills, a portion of the Dead Sea appearing in the distance, inclosed by lofty and majestic mountains; towards the west, immediately beneath, commences the Via Dolorosa, which may be traced in its ascent through the thickest part of the city, towards

the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre and Calvary, whose vast dome rises above the surrounding buildings; on this side are also seen the Castle and Tomb of David, and the Armenian Convent, on 'God's Holy Hill of Zion'; to the north, beyond a considerable portion of the city, formerly the 'Daughter of Zion,' is seen the hill Scopo, where Titus fixed his head-quarters, and other sterile hills, presenting only a few olive trees; and, towards the east, the most interesting portion, is a long line of the city walls, beneath which lies the Valley of Jehoshaphat; the Mount of Olives rising majestically in front, presenting the Mount of Ascension, and Village of Olivet, the Mount of Offence, Garden of Gethsamene, and other holy stations, relieved by patches of cultivation and a few olive trees, closes the view."

We have too repeatedly expressed our gratification at being transported by the skill of the panoramic painter into the midst of distant and interesting scenes, to render it necessary for us to repeat the sentiment on the present occasion. All we will say, therefore, is, that although the colouring of the View of Jerusalem is not quite so agreeable as that of some of Mr. Burford's former subjects (the result, apparently, of the peculiar hue of the greater portion of the buildings), it is executed with his usual talent; and, in addition to the number of persons who will visit it as a work of art, will no doubt attract large classes of spectators, by its important and sacred associations.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

THERE has just been placed in Christ's Hospital, a large picture of "Moses receiving the Tables of the Law," which Mr. BROCKEDON has, through the Lord Mayor, given to that Institution. The subject of the picture, and the scale of the figure of Moses, which is colossal, fit it for the vast hall in which it has been placed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Picturesque Views in the Island of Ascension. By Lieut. W. Allen, R.N. F.R.G.S. and Cor. Mem. of the Zoological Society. Smith and Elder.

LIEUT. ALLEN, it will be recollected by our readers, was the companion of the enterprising Lander, in his last and fatal expedition. The publication before us is a proof that, in addition to his other good qualities, he is an able and tasteful draughtsman. "Situated," says Lieut. Allen, "in the midst of the Atlantic, Ascension presents an aspect of desolation difficult to imagine. Whether upheaved from the depths of the ocean, or changed from pristine beauty and fertility by volcanic agency, it now includes in its circuit of more than twenty miles (with the exception of the summit of the green mountain) an interrupted waste of ashes, basaltic rock, scoræ, &c.; in some places so fantastically piled, that one would think Titans had been amusing themselves in heaping them up." The views, however, which are ten in number, and which are cleverly lithographed by Messrs. Barnard, Picken, &c. shew that "Nature," as Lieut. Allen also observes, "never, in her very wildest moods, loses sight of beauty."

Cowper.—We have before us proofs of two plates and two vignettes, the graphic embellishments of the first and second volumes of Messrs. Saunders and Otley's edition of the *Life and Works of Cowper*, and four more beautiful and highly finished little productions

we certainly never met with. They consist of "The House in which Cowper was born," "Olney," "Berkhamstead," and "Cowper's House at Weston;" and are engraved by the Findens, from drawings made on the spot by J. D. Harding.

MUSIC.

A few Facts (and Observations thereon) connected with the Copyright in Foreign Operas. FROM this pamphlet of fourteen pages, published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., we are made more minutely acquainted with the fact, that they had had a toss-up at law with Messrs. Dalmaine and Co., and lost the toss. As we seldom can understand the why or wherefore of legal decisions from the reports of the courts, or perceive the rights or wrongs of the glorious uncertainties, we shall humbly satisfy ourselves in regard to this dispute, with repeating the musty adage *non nostrum componere lites*. On the general question it has raised, it strikes us, that by the law, as now expounded, every shilling of the capital embarked in the extensive foreign music trade of England may be annihilated. Instead of being a source of employment and industry in this country—instead of occupying the talents of native composers, and causing the circulation of money—instead of encouraging enterprise, and giving wages to labour—it seems to us that foreign musicians need do nothing else than sell, or pretend to sell, their works (or, as in this case, parts of their works, as a cover for the whole), and by paying a mere percentage to an agent in this country, reap the entire profits and spend them in their own. These profits, too, will be enormous; for there can be no competition. The question as between Messrs. Dalmaine and Messrs. Boosey about "Lestocq" is not worth a thought; but how would Messrs. Dalmaine (and all the dealers in foreign music, whoever they may be) stand with their extensive concerns, if Rossini, Auber, and other celebrated writers, were just to make such bargains as we have alluded to with parties here, and restrain all else from publishing their notes under any form or circumstances? As far as England is interested, the trade would be at an end.

VOCAL SOCIETY.

BRAVO! Bravissimo! Instrumentalists of the vocal society! Ye have nobly redeemed your credit, and proved that ye are no longer to be considered as mere scrapers of catgut—mere sounders of wood, and brass, and parchment.—No! your performance of Monday last must have convinced the most sceptical that ye are, one and all, capable of entering into the utmost refinement of your art. In sober seriousness, we never heard accompaniments more delightfully subdued than at the sixth and last concert of the season. The delicacy of the *pianissimo* parts might have vied with the softest breathings of an Eolian lyre. This indeed is music! These are the sort of tones which our immortal bard compared to "the sweet south that breathes upon a bank of violets." But what harlequin's wand has wrought this mighty change? What magic power has transformed the noise-makers of Monday, the sixteenth of March, into the tasteful, refined accompaniments of Monday, the thirtieth? Have the somewhat pungent, albeit kindly intentioned strictures of Q, been at all influential in bringing about this most desirable consummation? This idea is so agreeable to our self-love (of which critics, like other mortals, have their full share), and so cheering to our ardent hopes

and wishes, for the improvement of the most social and humanising of the arts, that we cannot, we will not doubt it. Such an impression does not, however, induce us to arrogate to ourselves more credit than belongs to having put forth "the words of truth and soberness" with somewhat more poignancy of manner than has of late been used in discussing the same subject; aware as we are, that the matter of our remarks had been reiterated a hundred times before. Whatever be the cause of this revolution in the orchestra, all who were present on Monday night will testify that the effect was most delightful. The bill of fare was rather lengthy; but it included a few things to be treasured up among the choicest of our musical recollections. Chief of these was the opening piece, "My heart is inditing," to our minds the most beautiful of Handel's three coronation anthems, though we have the majority against us in this opinion, as it is decidedly the least popular. The opportunities of hearing it are consequently rare; and the best thanks of every genuine lover of music are due to the managing committee for bringing it forward. The performance, both vocal and instrumental, was beyond all praise. The subdued tone and refined style of the orchestra were particularly felt in the lovely accompaniments to this charming composition. Lord Mornington's glee, "Oh! bird of eve!" was greeted with an animated and well-merited encore. Bishop's MS. sacred song, with flute accompaniment, is, we grieve to say, a most uninspired production. Mrs. Bishop and Mr. Nicholson did all they could for it, but nothing can save it from speedy oblivion. The glee, "When wearied wretches sink to sleep", by the same composer, is much more agreeable; but the last two verses are such inexplicable nonsense, that we wonder how any man of talent could venture on attempting a musical interpretation of them. Mr. Parry, jun. was very successful in Attwood's highly pleasing song, "The Adieu." A curious item in the first act, inserted at the request of one of the subscribers, was the canon, "Non nobis Domine," of dinner celebrity; which, however familiar it may be to the frequenters of the festive table, was, we doubt not, both new and interesting to a considerable portion of this audience. Mozart's calmly beautiful quartett, "Ave verum corpus" (reputed one of his latest compositions), is not calculated to win the multitude, but it must always please a cultivated, or a naturally refined taste. It was, on this occasion, very well sung by Miss Postans and Messrs. Hawkins, Bennet, and Parry, jun., except that Mr. Bennet was, occasionally, rather too loud in the tenor part. One of the brightest gems of the concert was Graun's noble chorus, from the "Tod Jesu," and it was most worthily performed. Mozart's charming composition for eight wind instruments, displayed to much advantage the talents of Messrs. Willman, Powell, G. Cooke, Keating, Macintosh, Tully, Platt and Rae. The second act commenced with the spirited *Gloria* of Haydn's first Mass, which was admirably performed. The *scena*, from Spohr's *Faust*, sung by Madme. Stockhausen, possesses much beauty, but the recitative is too long for the concert room. It is the situation of the various characters during the progress of an opera, which gives all the interest to this species of musical soliloquy; but to an auditor, unacquainted with the story to which they relate, such isolated effusions of joy, grief, fear, or despair, as it may be, are the most wearisome and insipid things imaginable. These

general remarks must not be understood as detracting one iota from the merits of Madme. Stockhausen's performance, which deserved and received much applause. Winter's charming duet, "Vaghi colli," was sung with excellent taste by Miss Woodyatt and Miss Postans, and gave universal pleasure. The last mentioned young lady should always select something equally well calculated to display those fine, rich low notes, which form the best part of her voice. The concert was so much protracted, that we felt incapacitated from enjoying fully the latter part of it, though it consisted entirely of what was excellent, both in matter and manner. Among the other good things were Purcell's recitative and song, "Ye twice ten hundred deities," admirably sung by Mr. Phillips; Callcott's glee, "Go idle boy," a sestet from *Così fan tutte*; and the *finale* from *Die Zauberflöte*, commencing with the recitative, "Sull' Indiche sponde," sung by Mr. E. Taylor. The chorus to this was much too good to be placed at the end of the performance. One madrigal, "Stay, limpid stream," by Luca Marenzio, was new to the audience, though somewhat more than two hundred and fifty years old. The music is playful and agreeable, and the English version has been very skilfully managed by Mr. Oliphant, who is really the prince of madrigal translators. The other madrigal was Wilby's "Stay, Corydon, thou swain," and we need scarcely add that both were well performed. It may not, perhaps, be known to all our readers, that Mr. E. Taylor, the secretary to this society, and, we believe, one of its chief and most spirited projectors, possesses very considerable literary attainment; that it was he who translated and introduced to the English public, Spohr's *Last Judgment*; and that the musical world are indebted to him for many skilful English versions of the songs of some of the best German composers. As the union of literary with musical talent, though less rare than formerly, is still by no means an every-day matter, we, of the *Literary Gazette*, feel bound to honour it as much as possible, whenever met with, and, as far as in us lies, to induce others to do the same. Q.

Mademoiselle Bonnia's Concert on Wednesday evening was fully attended, and her powerful execution on the piano received great applause. Of the rest of the performances we cannot speak in the highest terms, though they were possessed of considerable merit, and some of the instruments were in the hands of their perfect masters. The whole entertainment went off well.

DRAMA. KING'S THEATRE.

THERE has been no novelty at this house since our last notice, with the exception of the first act of *La Donna del Lago*, which was given on Tuesday, and considering all circumstances, very tolerably performed. Mrs. E. Seguin, as *Elena*, sang with her usual taste and judgment. The beautiful cavatina, "O matutini," was executed by her with great chasteness and expression. Madlle. Brambilla, looked *Malcolm* admirably, and sang with much better effect than she did in the more arduous rôle of *Tancredi*. Curioni did double duty, as *Fitzjames* and *Roderick Dhu*, but as this was compulsory, it would not be fair to judge too critically of his personations. In the ballet, Perrot's graceful style received the applauses of every beholder. This dancer was an élève of Mazurier, of Polichinello celebrity—or, as he used familiarly to be called in Paris, Mazurier Jocko,

from his inimitable representation of the monkey tribe. We hope, when we again go to press, to be able to announce the arrival of Grisi and her colleagues. Donizetti's *Anna Bolena* will be the first opera, followed by *La Prova d'un Opera Seria*, or, *The Rehearsal*, which has been very attractive in Paris during the season just terminated; with Grisi as the *Prima Donna Assoluta*, Lablache as the *Maestro*, and Santini as the *Poeta*. Bellini's *Puritani* and Donizetti's *Marino Faliero*, which have created quite a *furor* in the Salle Feydeau will be produced, so soon as the choral body is thoroughly disciplined, and the new and extensive scenery and costumes completed.

ADELPHI.

THE only disappointment of Yates' season must come upon him, i. e. the close, after next week, of a theatre which has been crowded every night. There seems to be no matter what is performed. The modern vulgarity of *Tom and Jerry* attracts one class of audiences; the ancient interest of *Pompeii* another. Immediately, the touching home nature of Mrs. Yates holds out still more sterling attractions; and we have only to regret that we have not seen her so much as we wished during the latter weeks. Her benefit on Thursday was, however, a bumper.

FRENCH PLAYS.

MORE numerous audiences have of late rewarded the exertions of the French company; and Jenny Vertpre, in conjunction with Lemaitre, has fairly earned the applause showered upon her. On Monday we had to complain sadly of the time lost between the acts, in one instance nearly half an hour, and in consequence, of the extremely late hour to which the performances were prolonged—so late that the majority went away, and the last scenes were a mere scramble about the stage.

VARIETIES.

Improvements in Greece.—An iron railway has been contracted for by the Greek government with the banker Feraldi, to run from Athens to the Piræus. Shade of Themistocles, look down!

Earthquake.—The shock of a sub-marine earthquake was experienced by a merchant vessel on the 12th of February, at 10h. 15m, in lat. 18° 47' N., long. 61° 22' W. It was very severe, and lasted about a minute; yet the weather was quite calm and clear, and no extraordinary effect was produced on the surface of the sea.

Drury Lane Fund Anniversary.—On Wednesday this excellent institution, notwithstanding the political aspect of the times, was fully attended; and, with Lord Mulgrave in the chair, a perfect surplussage of musical entertainment, and the customary appeals of eloquence to the feelings of the audience, above 1000*l.* was the gratifying annual result.

Monument to the Memory of Henry Liverseege.—Several of Mr. Liverseege's friends, who appreciated his mind and character, have formed a committee for the erection, by subscription, of a tablet or monument to his memory; as at once indicative of the general sentiment of esteem for departed genius, and as an encouragement to living artists.

Matthew Lumsden, Esq. LL.D..—This learned Persian and Arabic scholar died at Tooting on Tuesday, at the age of fifty-eight. His Persian grammar, in two volumes folio, published above twenty years ago, established his

reputation throughout Europe; and since that period he had pursued his philological studies with great success.

Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution.—The second general annual meeting of the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution took place at the Imperial-room, the Rev. G. Bonner, LL.B., one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. The rev. chairman having opened the proceedings, Mr. H. Davies, honorary secretary, read a very gratifying report of the past success and the improving prospects of the Institution. He dwelt with satisfaction on the sources thus opened, and adapted to secure to the population the use of all attainable means for progressive intellectual improvement. The monthly meetings, the lectures, and the conversazioni at Cheltenham, it appeared, had all been of a high and useful character; and a balance was in the treasurer's hands for the contingencies of the ensuing year. Dr. Boisragon, Dr. Conolly, Mr. Bonner, and the other officers, were re-elected; and every rational hope is entertained that this Society will gradually grow into greater importance, and spread the delights of science and literature among the gaieties of Cheltenham.

Caricatures.—H. B.'s latest productions are, both for the art they display (for the drawing is masterly), and their originality and talent, equal to the best of his preceding pieces, though these are Nos. 382. 3. and 4!! Sir R. Peel as a study for a Damocles—with the sword of "adverse majority" suspended over his head by Lord J. Russell, Hume, and Lord Stanley—is alike capital in conception and execution. The dexterous O'Connell as half opossum, half kangaroo, is inimitably ludicrous. The tail—with all its joints inscribed with the great O-ed names, as we see them strung together in the lists of the divisions in the House of Commons,—is an admirable support to the figure of the animal, standing upright, while from its pouch the tiny heads of Lord John, Mr. S. Rice, and Lord Howick, peep out with no very enviable expression of happiness at being so snugly sacked. O'Connell's own Irish leer of cunning and triumph, and his little Irish hat, are superb. The third is Hume apologising to Peel "a Hume-iliating rejoinder to a warlike ap-Peel." No caricature, indeed, can throw sufficient contempt on the too frequent use of vulgar coarseness and intemperate language, either in the legislature or any other assembly where gentlemen meet, and the consequent degrading recantation of the offensive terms, under the false name of explanation. It is seldom explanation; but, in fact, the dirty eating up of words which ought never to have been uttered: and, as far as the recent examples in the House of Commons go, they are eaten up without the necessity for referring them among other matters to "the Committee of Intimidation." Would not this committee make a good subject for H. B.?

J. H. Caricatures.—Incubation by commission is a good idea: the egg of church reform, surrounded by three mitred geese, commissioned to hatch it, while a hungry looking dissenter, and out at elbows, is expressing a wish to be allowed the incubation. The Agitator's coat of arms is not so well, though the objects are forcible enough.

Stockwell Collegiate School.—In our last we noticed an establishment in the London "Far West;" and we have now a pleasure in mentioning another valuable Institution in a different quarter. On the evening of the 18th ult. the first of a series of lectures on natural

theology was delivered by the Rev. Henry Clissold, in the Stockwell Collegiate School. The lecturer stated, that some Institutions having been founded and conducted on the principle of excluding religion from a course of education, he had thought it his duty to step forward and shew that scientific subjects should always be made the medicine for leading the minds of our youth from the things made, up to their Maker. He mentioned, that an examination of the structure of the head of wheat first directed his mind to this interesting study of natural theology, and then illustrated that science by an examination of the organs of the five senses; particularly dwelling on the overpowering evidence of design in the formation of the eye, the ear, and the nerves of sensation. We notice this course of lectures because we think it a laudable example, worthy of being generally followed in all our public and collegiate schools, as the most agreeable and useful method of combining religion with scientific pursuits, by thus leading the mind through nature up to nature's God.

The Virtues of Dancing.—The exercise of the body, which takes place in decent dancing, may, in the first place, be healthy. We can also tell by the dance whether a person is in health, and has no corporal defects, which it is very convenient for those to know who mean to marry. One is also often thereby aware whether a person be of a lively or sleepy disposition, for one who is simple and *maladroit* cannot dance well. Finally, at marriages and festivals the young ladies know not what to set about after dinner, or to what purpose they have put on their best apparel, especially if it should rain or be otherwise bad weather. The reformed religion strongly forbids all dancing: should the Catholic choose to do the same, an host of young people would pass over to the former.—*Raumer's History.*

Phenomenon: Volcano.—The following is an extract of a letter from Belize, Honduras, dated Jan. 24:—"During the night of Thursday, the 22d instant, frequent reports, sounding like the discharge of cannons, were heard here; the supposition was immediately formed that they were signals of distress from a vessel on the reef. Several small vessels immediately got under weigh, and to announce that assistance was despatched, six rounds were fired from the fort. Yesterday afternoon H. M. S. Firefly arrived from Truxillo, and intimated that the sounds had been caused by an eruption of a volcano, situated about sixty miles inland of that town. The deck of the Firefly was, even at that distance, covered with ashes." A letter from St. Mary's, of the 27th, states that on the preceding Sunday "the day was particularly fine and still—no breeze blowing—yet the air was filled with dust—the chairs and tables becoming completely covered with it. On Sunday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a light drizzle fell. On going round the field the following morning, I could not help remarking the strange appearance the field had—the coffee trees in particular: they appeared as if ashes had been thrown over them and slightly sprinkled with water. The dust is different from the colour of the earth here." Another letter, dated Port Antonio, January 27, says:—"Captain Burgin, of the barque Mandingo, reports that about 10 P. M., on the 24th inst., coming down under easy sail, he perceived that the air was impregnated with some substance, which, on the appearance of daylight, he discovered to be a very fine brown powder which had covered the ship's rigging, decks," &c. &c. The same was noticed the following morning

by the captains in the harbour as well as on the estates and houses here, and it continued to fall till last night."—*Jamaica Gazette.*

No. IV. Leaves from the Memorandum Book of Alfred Crowquill. Smith and Elder. —Clever and characteristic as usual, these sketches are very amusing; and for the wearisome half hour before dinner in the drawing-room, we much commend every drawing of the sort.

W. Wright.—The death of this artist at Stowmarket, on the 25th ult. is announced in the newspaper obituaries. He is not to be confounded with T. M. Wright, whom we have always considered as the most legitimate successor of Stothard.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Author of "Paul Pry" is about to publish, in two volumes, his "Sketches and Recollections." Two more parts will complete the cheaper re-issue of Sir Jonah Barrington's national work, "The History of the Irish Union." The whole of the forty portraits, and other illustrations of the original and more expensive edition, are distributed through the parts.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland, or the Traditional History of Cromarty, by Hugh Miller, fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Principles of the Treatment of Gout, with further Examination of the Effects of Colchicum as a Remedy, by Sir C. Scudamore, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—Friends' Library, Vol. IX.; Narrative of the Lives of Gilbert Latcy, C. Story, and John Banks, sq. 18mo. price 2s. cloth.—Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Vol. IV., Part 2, which completes the work, 8vo. 15s. 6d.—Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, 8d Series, Vol. I., Parts 5, 6, 7, 4to. 15s. each.—Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, Vol. I., Part 3, 4to. 16s. plain; 21s. coloured.—Winter Leaves: a Collection of Poems, 12mo. 4s. 6d.—Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth, by Dr. John Abercrombie, 8th Edition, 12mo. 7s. 6d.—Parochial Sermons, Vol. II. (for the Festivals of the Church), by J. H. Newman, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Works of Alex. Pope, by the Rev. Dr. Croly, with Illustrations, &c. Vol. I. 5s. cloth.—Baxter's Directions for Weak Christians, with a Preface, by the Rev. H. I. Sperling, 12mo. 5s. cloth.—Good's Key to the Pledges and Declarations of the New Parliament of 1835, 18mo. 4s. cloth.—A Grammar of the French Language, by H. Roux, new edition, 18mo. 4s. hf. bd.—Key to ditto, 18mo. 2s. hf. bd.—Guide to French Conversation, by MM. De Fivas and Roux, 18mo. 4s. hf. bd.—The Works of Robert Burns, edited by the Ettrick Shepherd and W. Motherwell, 4to. Vols. I. and II. (to be in 5 vols.), 12mo. each 4s. cloth.—Rev. H. M. Neale's Sermons on the Second Advent, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Sacred Classics, Vol. XVI. "Sermons for Easter," 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Old Maids; their Varieties, Characters, and Conditions, post 8vo. 6s. cloth.—Thaumaturgy; or Elucidations of the Marvelous, by an Oxonian, royal 18mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Colburn's Modern Novelist, Vol. IV. "Fremaine," by R. P. Ward, Esq. Vol. I. 5s. cloth.—The Church in the Army, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—A Journey through Norway, part of Sweden, and the Islands and States of Denmark, by H. D. Inglis, post 8vo. 3s. cloth.—German and English Dialogues, by John Bramsen, 18mo. 16s. 6d. bds.—A Treatise on Equitation, or the Art of Horsemanship, by J. G. Peters, royal 8vo. 21s. bds.—The Anglo-Saxon Church: its History, Revenues, and General Character, by H. Soames, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—The Book of Repiles, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Persian Stories, by the Rev. H. Keene, M.A. 18mo. 1s. cloth.—Col. Macaroni's Expositions and Illustrations of Steam Power, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—Guide to Moscow; containing a description of Public Edifices, &c. with a Plan of the City, 18mo. 18s. 6d. cloth.—Captain Sword and Captain Pen, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt, post 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—Essay on Musical Instruments, Harmonics, by W. S. B. Woodhouse, 12mo. 5s. cloth.—Compendium of Ancient Geography, by a Lady, 8vo. 4s. cloth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We put it to our charming friend, Lucy, whether her own description of it ought to recede before her poem to publication? "Though aware that they possess no merit to entitle them to a place, yet flatters herself the favour will not be refused to a very young lady, who pleads in excuse for her faulty lines entire ignorance of all poetical rules." But we will say more: the versification is faulty, but the thoughts are sweet and graceful.

To E. C. W., Windsor. The rhymes are decidedly not allowable: there could hardly be any more incorrect or worse.

We fear that we can hold out no expectation of being able to avail ourselves of A. G.'s offer.

Camilla will find a letter at our office.

We are obliged to M. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

PALL MALL.
The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

PRINTER'S PENSION SOCIETY.

PATRONS.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.The Most Noble the MARQUIS CAMDEN,
(Chancellor of Cambridge).Right Honorable LORD STANLEY,
(Lord Rector of Glasgow).The Anniversary Dinner will take place at the London Tavern,
On Thursday, April 9, 1835.

The RIGHT HON. the LORD MAYOR, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke,
Mr. Sheriff Raphael,
Henry Butterworth, Esq.,
William Shackell, Esq.,
John Smith, Esq.,
John Shaw, Esq.,
Rt. Hon. Lord Ellenborough,
Mr. Sheriff Hildge,
Geo. B. Whitaker, Esq.,
Alexander Wilson, Esq.,
John Wilks, Esq. M.P.,
Charles Whiting, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Five o'clock.

Tickets, 15s. each, to be had at the London Tavern; of the
Committee, Collector, and of
J. S. HODSON, Secretary.DR. BERNAYS begs leave to inform his
Friends that he has removed to No. 33 Essex Street,
Rundel, where he will continue his German Evening Conversa-
tions, and give Private Instruction, as before.

BOOKS,

ALABASTER GROUPS, ARCHITECTURAL

CASTS, PLATE, DAMASK TABLE

AND BED LINEN,

By MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON,

AT THEIR GREAT ROOM,

King Street, St. James's Square,

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 10th,

Precisely at One o'Clock, by Order of the Executors,

The Library and Effects of

THOMAS LEE, Esq. Architect, Deceased,

Removed from Norton Street,

Comprising the Museo Borbonico, Works on Architecture, the
new edition of the Waverley Novels, Roscoe's Novels, &c. &c.;
some beautiful groups in Alabaster, Architectural Casts, Marble
Slab, and Specimens of Oriental Alabaster, a small Service of
Useful Plate, and some Damask Table and Bed Linen.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

PICTURES OF THE VERY FIRST CLASS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON
have the honour respectfully to inform the Nobility,
Gentlemen, and Public, that they will sell by Auction at
their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Saturday,
April 11th, at One for Two precisely, the very choice cabinet
chiefly of

DUTCH PICTURES,

with some beautiful Specimens of the French and Modern Eng-
lish Schools collected with the most refined taste and judgment by
The Right Hon. Lord CHARLES TOWNSHEND.Among other exquisite works, are the charming *Chef d'œuvre*
of Teniers, the Village Feast; the Choufou Picture, the Ex-
quisite Gem, by Berghem, from the Van der Pa's Collection;
the *Brentano Raydaniel*; an Old Woman's Head, a wonderful
production by Rembrandt; and others of high quality, by
Wynants, Rackhuyzen, A. Van der Velde, Van der Capilla, and
Muller; Two beautiful specimens by Gremze, and two by
Schoffer.Among the English Pictures are the celebrated subjects of
Duncan Gray, by Wilkie; a Dutch river scene, with fishing
boats and figures, one of the happiest efforts of Callot; the
capital Picture of the *Avanche*, by de Louterbourg; Eight
charming specimens by Bonington; and others by Wilson,
Hilton, O'Connor, &c. and an enamel by Bone, after Correggio.
The Collection may be publicly viewed Three days preceding,
and Catalogues had.

THE CELEBRATED

Chef d'Œuvre of Manzuoli di Frano,

and Statue by Thorwaldsen.

By MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON,

AT THEIR GREAT ROOM, KING STREET,

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, April 11th, after the Sale of the Collection of
Pictures of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Townshend,

THE CAPITAL

ALTAR PIECE OF THE VISITATION,

Justly celebrated by Lami; the Chef d'Œuvre of that great
master, Manzuoli di Frano, formerly in the Collection at At-
tingham Hall; and to be sold without reserve, by order of the
Court of Chancery.

Also, a very beautiful Sitting Figure,

"IL PASTORE."

Executed in Rome by Thorwaldsen, the size of life.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND SON,

AT THEIR WEEKLY SALE-ROOMS,

25 FLEET STREET,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 4th,

INCLUDING A

SELECTION FROM THE

PORTFOLIOS OF A COLLECTOR;

Consisting of Proofs and early Impressions, among which will be
found—the Blacksmith's Shop, by Easton—the Witch of Endor—
by Sharp—the Wolf and the Lamb—the Sortie at Gibraltar—the
Interview of Charles II. with his Children, &c. &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues (price 1s.) had at the Rooms.

Copper-plates and Copyrights of
Engravings, &c.

On MONDAY, APRIL 6th,

THE

ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK

Of several Important and Valuable Works,

Among which will be found—

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